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N-V-M PROTOTYPE TRAINER

Requirements Analysis
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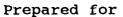
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ENGINEERING AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH, INC.

N-V-M PROTOTYPE TRAINER

Requirements Analysis
Report

March 12, 1989



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Prepared by

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this analysis are to: (a) identify the critical pilot HOTAS tasks and skills which need to be improved and/or maintained when deployed, (b) define the training requirements for the device that will meet the needs of the fleet, and (c) develop a preliminary specification that functionally defines the trainer and its capabilities.

2. BACKGROUND

The F/A-18 aircraft was designed with a Hands on Throttle and Stick (HOTAS) system to allow the pilot to control a wide variety of weapons, sensors and displays during critical mission phases while still maintaining flight control of the aircraft. In other words, the HOTAS concept enables the pilot to keep his hands on the power and flight controls and still perform his mission operations effectively.

The HOTAS system consists of seven controls on the flight control stick and nine controls on the throttles. These controls can be used in an almost infinite variety of combinations depending on the mode of operation in which the aircraft is configured, i.e. Navigation, Air-to-Air or Air-to-Ground. The manipulation of the HOTAS controls provides a vast array of information to the pilot on the left and right Digital Display Indicators (DDI), Horizontal Indicator (HI) and Head Up Display (HUD). Based on the pilot's interpretation of this displayed information, offensive weapon delivery and defensive electronic countermeasures (ECM) are then taken by further manipulation of the HOTAS controls.

To achieve the high level of pilot skill necessary to use the HOTAS system efficiently, extensive training and practice is required. Initial training in the operational use of the HOTAS is accomplished at the Fleet Readiness Squadron (FRS) in land based training devices such as the 15C13 HOTAS Part Task Trainer (PTT), the 2F132 F/A-18 Operational Flight Trainer (OFT), and the 2E7 Weapons Tactics Trainer (WTT). Once the pilot graduates from the FRS and is assigned to an operational squadron, he must maintain his HOTAS skills through operational

flights and, whenever possible, through the use of trainers located at centralized state-side bases. Once the pilot's squadron deploys to a remote location, however, the means to practice many of the most critical HOTAS skills are no longer available.

3. THE PROBLEM

The non-availability of means to maintain, and perhaps improve HOTAS skills as discussed above, has established a valid need for a deployable, shipboard trainer that can provide continuing HOTAS training during remote operational assignments. As can be seen in the preceding paragraphs, the HOTAS system requires complex perceptual, psychomotor, information processing, and decision making skills to enable the F/A-18 pilot to perform his mission effectively in an operational environment. These skills can only be maintained and improved with practice on a continuing basis.

The problem at issue in this study is to define a deployable HOTAS trainer that will meet HOTAS system training requirements and constraints in a manner that is educationally sound and in a configuration that is acceptable to the fleet. Inherent in a shipboard, deployable trainer are all the built-in constraints associated with mobility, lack of space, harsh operating environment, and limited maintenance and logistics support. Other requirements cited in the Statement of Work (SOW) are that the trainer will be used without an instructor and must, therefore, have the capability to allow the user to set conditions and initialize his practice mission, measure his performance and then provide him feedback on his performance. These constraints and requirements indicate the need for an extremely sophisticated, highly automated training device.

SECTION II

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The F/A-18 has three master modes of operation: Navigation (NAV), Air-to-Air (A/A), and Air-to-Ground A/G. The HOTAS controls (see Figure 1) are an integral part of the successful operation of the aircraft in any of the master modes in effect during the accomplishment of a mission. The HOTAS controls consist of 16 switches; seven on the flight control stick and nine on the throttle. Many of the switches have different functions depending on the master mode in effect at any given time. A brief description of the HOTAS controls follows.

1. THROTTLE CONTROLS

- a. <u>Communications Switch</u> Three position rocker switch. Initiates transmissions on Channels 1 or 2.
- b. <u>Flare/Chaff Dispenser Switch</u> Three position momentary switch. Releases chaff or flares.
- Cage/Uncage Switch Momentary pushbutton switch. In the A/A master mode, it cages or uncages the Sidewinder missile and gun sight reticle as follows:
 - (1) Sidewinder Missile Mode:

First activation - Cage setting commands the Sidewinder (AIM-9) seeker head to align itself to the aircraft boresight axis.

Second Activation - Uncage setting commands the Sidewinder seeker head to align itself with the scanning pattern of the radar line of sight.

(2) Gun Mode:

First Activation - Changes fixed range of 2,000 feet to 1,000, feet with a 25 milliradian diameter stadiometric reticle displayed on the HUD.

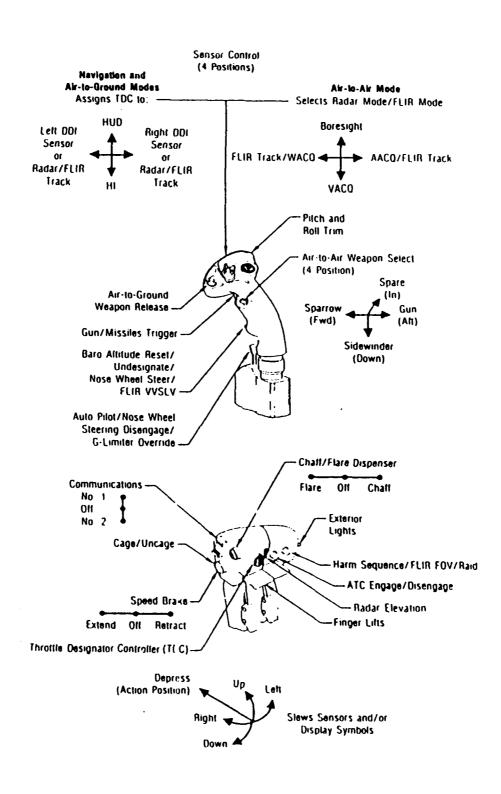


FIGURE 1 - Flight Control Stick and Throttle Switches

Second Activation - Changes range back to a fixed setting of 2,000 feet with a 12.5 milliradian diameter stadiometric reticle displayed on the HUD.

In the A/G master mode, the Cage/Uncage switch performs essentially the same functions for the Maverick and Walleye missiles and the gun as it does in the A/A mode for the AIM-9 and the gun. When in the HARM Target of Opportunity (TOO) mode, depressing the switch hands off target data to the HARM selected for firing. With a SHRIKE missile aboard, switch activation commands angle gate enable/disable. (Angle gate enable reduces the radar acquisition window but increases reflectivity in order to better discriminate among and select targets.) Finally, in the NAV master mode, the velocity vector symbol on the HUD may be caged by activation of the switch in which case flight path/pitch ladder and steering information will be displayed near the center of the HUD.

d. <u>Speed Brake Switch</u> - Three position slide switch. Extends or retracts the speed brake:

Extend (aft position) - Extends speed brake.

Off (center position) - Inactivates speed brake.

Retract (forward position) - retracts speed brake.

- e. Throttle Designator Control (TDC) Four way force transducer with push button switch. Provides x and y outputs for the display cursor and/or sensor control. The push button is used for target designation and sensor control functions.
- f. Automatic Throttle Control (ATC) Switch Momentary pushbutton switch interfaced with the Flight Control System (FCS). Alternate depressions of the switch engage or disengage the automatic throttle control. When the ATC is engaged while in the landing configuration, the FCS adjusts power to maintain constant AOA. When the ATC is engaged while not in the landing configuration, the FCS adjusts power to maintain constant true air speed.
- g. <u>HARM Sequence/FLIR FOV/Raid Switch</u> Momentary pushbutton switch interfaced with the Stores Management Set. Operation is as follows:

- (1) HARM Sequence In all master modes, when HARM is in the Self-Protect Pullback and A/G modes, and when HARM is in the TOO or Self Protect mode, depressing and releasing the pushbotton sequences through available targets. In the Self Protect mode, the sequence is from the highest to the lowest priority target. In the A/G and NAV modes, with HARM in the TOO monitor mode (HARM not the selected weapon), the TDC must be assigned to the HARM format for the HARM sequence to operate.
- (2) FLIR FOV In the A/G and NAV modes, when the FLIR is in operation and the switch is not dedicated to HARM, depressing and releasing the button toggles the field of view (FOV) between wide and narrow.
- (3) RAID In the A/A mode (and in the NAV mode when the TDC is assigned to the A/A radar) with the radar operating in Single Target Track (STT), or Track While Scan (TWS), and HARM is not in Self Protect Pullback, depressing and releasing the pushbutton commands the radar from STT or TWS to the RAID mode. Depressing and releasing it again commands the radar to STT.
- h. <u>Exterior Light Switch</u> Two position switch. Turns exterior lights on and off
- i. Radar Elevation Switch Potentiometer. Raises and lowers radar antenna's spatial coverage.

2. FLIGHT CONTROL STICK CONTROLS

- a. A/G Weapon Release Switch Momentary pushbutton switch. Commands weapon release and, if the Video Tape Recording System (VTRS) is on board and activated via the Camera Video Tape Panel controls, the HUD imagery or raster video from the left or right DDI and the headset audio will be recorded.
- b. A/A Weapon Release Switch Four position toggle and pushbutton switch. Selects A/A weapons (Sparrow, Sidewinder or gun) and places the Weapon System in the A/A master mode.
- c. <u>Gun/Missile Trigger Switch</u> Two detent switch. Fires gun and Sparrow and Sidewinder missiles.

- d. <u>Sensor Control Switch</u> Four position momentary switch. Function depends on which of its two modes of operation (NAV-A/G and A/A) are in effect. Functions include assigning TDC priority to sensors and weapons; assigning the TDC to the HUD and the HI; placing the radar in various modes of operation; and commanding FLIR to track or break track.
- e. <u>Trim Switch</u> Four position momentary switch. Adjusts aircraft pitch and roll trim.
- f. <u>Undesignate/Nose Wheel Steering Switch</u> Momentary pushbutton switch. Undesignates all designated targets; commands radar and FLIR to break lock if tracking targets; changes radar modes; and engages nose wheel steering in weight-on-wheels condition.
- g. <u>Autopilot/NWS Disengage Switch</u> Momentary paddle switch. In weight-on-wheels state (aircraft on the ground), it disengages the autopilot or overrides G-limiter. In weight-off-wheels condition (aircraft in flight), it disengages nose wheel steering.

SECTION III

TECHNICAL APPROACH

1. OVERVIEW

This report summarizes the results of two of the three major tasks involved in developing a functional specification for a deployable HOTAS trainer. A brief outline of project tasks is as follows:

I. Develop task listing

- A. Collect and Review HOTAS Documentation
- B. Develop Trainer Task Listing
- C. Prepare Task Listing Report

II. Identify trainer requirements

- A. Administer HOTAS Questionnaire
- B. Develop Trainer Task Description Matrix
- C. Identify Trainer Requirements
- D. Prepare Requirements Analysis Report

III. Prepare Deployable HOTAS Trainer Functional Specification

This report marks the completion of the second phase of the analysis. The remainder of the effort will be devoted to the preparation of the Functional Specification. A more detailed discussion of the tasks accomplished thus far is presented below.

2. DEVELOP TASK LISTING

a. Collect and Review HOTAS Documentation

In order to identify and define the requirements for the deployable HOTAS trainer, as many appropriate F/A-18 documents as possible were collected for review. Included were NATOPS and flight manuals, military characteristics reports and engineering specifications for similar, existing devices, and various HOTAS study and MCAIR system reports. A complete list of the documents reviewed can be found in the bibliography located at the end of this report.

The available F/A-18 HOTAS data was reviewed to identify the functions performed by the HOTAS controls and their relationship with the cockpit displays. It was found that the controls perform a multiplicity of functions and that the functions vary depending on which master mode (A/A, A/G, NAV) is in operation. This data was analyzed and used as the basis for developing the task listing and trainer requirements data.

b. Develop Trainer Task Listing

Although many of the documents discussed above provided usable information for the development of the trainer task listing, the primary resource for this task was the current issue of the "Objectives Hierarchy Report" developed for the F/A-18 Instructional System Development program being used at the three F/A-18 training squadrons. Since the HOTAS System was the object of the analysis, the effort was limited to identifying only those tasks associated with the three primary phases of a tactical mission i.e. air-to-air, air-to-ground, and tactical defense; routine flight and housekeeping operations were not considered.

An overall listing of all HOTAS tasks performed in the three master modes was compiled. This task listing represents an overall description of the pilot's job on a tactical mission. Based on the documentation available and preliminary analysis of data from a questionnaire administered to fleet personnel, (see below), those tasks with a comparative low priority were identified for possible future elimination from further consideration as tasks for training on a deployable HOTAS trainer.

c. Prepare Task Listing Report

The task listing discussed above was integrated into a formal report which was submitted as a deliverable to NTSC.

3. IDENTIFY TRAINER REQUIREMENTS

a. Administer HOTAS Questionnaire

The basic approach taken to determine the capabilities and functions that should be incorporated into the HOTAS deployable trainer was to survey the potential fleet users of the device in order to obtain their expert judgments. The objective of thesurvey was to determine what features should be included in the trainer to enable fleet personnel to maintain their HOTAS skills while deployed. A questionnaire was developed through a combined effort by NTSC and EER Systems, which concentrated on the complexity,

difficulty, criticality, and frequency of pilot tasks requiring the use of the seven control stick and nine throttle switches of the NOTAS while under the various master modes of tactical operation. A draft of the questionnaire was sent to the F/A-18 Fleet Project Team (FPT) for review and comment. Following receipt of FPT comments, the questionnaire was modified to accommodate FPT recommendations and prepared for administration. A copy of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix A.

The questionnaire was administered at two locations: NAS Lemoore and NAS Cecil Field. Unforeseen circumstances at NAS Lemoore resulted in an extremely small sample of only four pilots to fill out the questionnaire. Following completion of the questionnaires, an informal discussion was held with the pilots to pick up any additional requirements that might be appropriate. The same procedure was followed at Cecil Field where an additional 16 questionnaires were completed for a total of 20. While this was not as large a sample population as was desired, the consistency of responses was sufficiently high to indicate valid data. A summary of response data can be found in Appendix B.

b. Develop a Trainer Task Description Matrix

The Trainer Task Description Matrix was developed to provide additional information for the identification of the training capabilities requirements for the HOTAS Deployable Trainer. The approach used in the development of the matrix was to take the task listing previously completed, add a number of subtasks gleaned from documentation not available previously, and assign to each task/subtask, the conditions under which it would be performed. The cockpit controls, displays and indicators required to accomplish each task were then identified and added to the matrix as were the simulation requirements for each task or group of tasks. The final item in the matrix is a level of priority (three tier) for incorporating the simulation requirements into the trainer. The priorities were assigned on the basis of the information found in the reference documentation, and in the questionnaire and interview data obtained from the F/A-18 pilots. The Trainer Task Description Matrix, together with the HOTAS Task Questionnaire data, will provide the basic data for preparation of the HOTAS Deployable Trainer Preliminary Functional Specification. The Trainer Task Description Matrix is presented in Appendix C

c. Identify HOTAS Trainer Requirements

The responses to the questionnaires were combined into simple means, totals and percentages and summarized as presented in Appendix B. This summary data was analyzed and integrated with the information resulting from the informal discussions held with F/A-18 pilots and with the data tabulated on the Trainer Task Description Matrix. This analysis resulted in a set of prioritized requirements for the functions, controls and displays that should be incorporated into a deployable HOTAS trainer. They will provide the basis for developing the final deliverable of this project i.e. the functional specification for the deployable HOTAS trainer. The requirements are cited in the Recommendations and Conclusions section of this report.

d. Prepare the Requirements Analysis Report

This task was directed to the preparation of this Requirements Analysis Report which is submitted as a contract deliverable.

4. PREPARE DEPLOYABLE HOTAS TRAINER FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION

This effort will be the final deliverable of CDRL Item A003 of the N-v-M contract. When completed, it will provide a functional description of a deployable HOTAS trainer in sufficient detail to enable engineering personnel to use it as the basis for developing a detailed engineering specification for the device. As stated above, the functional description will be based on the requirements data developed during the earlier phases of this task.

SECTION IV

FINDINGS

This section presents the findings that resulted from the administration of the HOTAS Task Questionnaire shown in Appendix A. These findings are based on the responses of the pilots who completed the questionnaire as summarized in the data shown in Appendix B, Parts II and III. All responses are listed in rank order according to the responses. The percentages cited reflect the number of pilots responding to a specific item versus the total number of pilots surveyed.

- 1. Of the three Master Modes, the Air-to-Air Mode is considered the most difficult (53%) and complex (65%) to operate. The Air-to-Ground Mode is considered somewhat less difficult (42%) and complex (35%) while the Navigation Mode is considered neither difficult (5%) nor complex (0%) to operate. (Questions 1 and 2)
- 2. The HOTAS controls which are considered the most important (Question 3):

Throttle Control Stick

Throttle Designator Cont.	90%	A/A Weapon Select Switch	70%
Radar Elevation Switch	30%	Sensor Control Switch	50&
HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid Sw.	20%	Gun/Missiles Trigger	40%
Chaff/Flare Dispenser Sw.	20%	A/G Weapon Release Sw.	25%

3. The HOTAS controls which require the most practice to maintain proficiency (Question 4):

Throttle Control Stick

Throttle Designator Cont. Radar Elevation Switch Chaff/Flare Dispenser Sw.	65% 45%	Sensor Control Switch A/A Weapon Select Switch	70% 50%
HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid Sw.	30%		
Cage/Uncage Switch	25%		

4. The HOTAS controls which are the most difficult to set up correctly (Question 5)

AIR-TO-AIR MODE				
<u>Throttle</u>		<u>Control S</u>	witch	
Throttle Designator Cont. Radar Elevation Switch Chaff/Flare Dispenser Sw. HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid Sw. Cage/Uncage Switch	72% 55% 33% 17% 22%	Sensor Control Sw A/A Weapon Select Gun/Missile Switc	Sw. 22	સ્
AIR-	TO-GRO	OUND MODE		
<u>Throttle</u>		Control	<u>Stick</u>	
HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid Sw. Throttle Designator Cont. Chaff/Flare Dispenser Sw. Radar Elevation Switch Cage/Uncage Switch	67% 61% 28% 17% 11%	Sensor Control Sw A/G Weap. Rel. S Gun/Missile Trigg	witch 17	-
5. The responses to question questionnaire were consistance and provided reinforce breakdown of specific refound in Appendix B.	stent orcem	with the response ent to their valid	lity. A	:
6. In an EW environment, the Chaff/Flare Dispenser Switch is considered the most critical control and the Radar Warning Receiver (RWR/ALR-67) with the HUD are considered the most critical displays (Question 13). Complete data for these and less critical controls and displays is shown in Appendix B.			Γ :-	
7. The frequency of use of (Question 14):	the A	ir-to-Air Radar Mo	odes	
<u> 2</u>	lways	Used		
Range While Search (RWS) Single Target Track (STT Non-Cooperative Target F Electronic Counter-Count Auto Acquisition (AACQ)	ľ) Recogn		85% 85% 60% 50%	
So	metime	es Used		
Track While Scan (TWS) Vertical Acquisition (VA Gun Acquisition (GACQ) Raid	(Q)		75% 65% 65% 50%	

Rarely Used

the

FLIR so the 16

	<u>karery osea</u>	
	Velocity Search (VS)	85%
8.	The frequency of use of FLIR when integrated a Air-to-Air radar modes (Question 15). Note: For pilot responders indicated that they had never the percentages cited reflect only the responsibilities with FLIR experience.	our of th r used FL
	<u>Always Used</u>	
	Velocity Vector Slaved (VVSLV) Radar LOS Slaved (RRSLV) FLIR Autotrack	50% 50% 44%
	Sometimes Used	
	Velocity Vector Slaved (VVSLV) Radar LOS Slaved (RRSLV) FLIR Autotrack	50% 50% 50%
	Rarely Used	
	Inertial LOS Slaved Radar Offset LOS Slaved	698 568
9.	The frequency of use of the Air-to-Ground Rad (Question 16):	ar Modes
	Always Used	
	Doppler Beam Sharpened Patch (EXP2) Air-to-Ground Ranging (AGR) Real Beam Ground Map (MAP)	65% 65% 50%
	Sometimes Used	
	Ground Moving Target (GMT) Sea Surface Search (SEA) Doppler Beam Sharpened Sector (EXP1) Medium Resolution Synthetic Aperture (EXP3)	60% 53% 50% 50%
	Rarely Used	
	Terrain Avoidance (TA) Precision Velocity Update (PVU)	95 % 55%

10. Pilot skills most likely to deteriorate with lack of practice (Question 17):

Throttle Designator Control operations	50%
A/A, A/G and general FLIR operations	45%
A/A targeting, radar setups	40%
HARM/SHRIKE/WALLEYE delivery	35%
Use of the Radar Elevation Switch	30%
Use of the Weapon Select Switch	20%
Use of the Chaff/Flare Dispenser Switch	20%

11. The capabilities that should be required of a deployable HOTAS trainer (Question 18):

HARM/WALLEYE delivery	70%
A/A targeting/radar sorting .	40%
A/A missions against all types of bogeys	35%
FLIR sequences	25%
A/G weapons sequences/maneuvers	25%

SECTION V

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions and supporting rationale, relative to the development of a deployable HOTAS trainer, were drawn following review and analysis of the information extracted from relevant F/A-18 documentation, pilot interviews, HOTAS Task Questionnaires, and the Trainer Task Description Matrix.

1. GENERAL

- a. Flight characteristics of the HOTAS deployable trainer should simulate the F/A-18C aircraft to the highest degree possible.
- b. Suitable scenarios will be required for both Air-to-Air and Air-to-Ground Master Mode simulation. Training in Air-to-air tactics, both offensive and defensive, is considered the most important requirement for simulation followed closely by offensive and defensive Air-to-ground tactics.
- c. Requirements for simulated gaming areas should include:
 - (1) Air-to-Air visual and radar environments which include varying types and numbers of adversary aircraft as well as incoming enemy heat-seeking and radar guided missiles.
 - (2) Air-to-Ground visual and radar geographical areas which include various tactical targets as well as active emitting and/or shooting AAA and SAM sites.
- d. FLIR operation should be considered a high priority function to be simulated since fleet pilots get very little opportunity to practice its use. While FLIR is used primarily for day or night detection in the A/G Mode, it also has limited application in the A/A Mode which pilots expressed a need to have simulated.

- Mixed scenarios that require the pilot to make rapid change-overs between Master Modes must be included in the software for the HOTAS trainer to provide the realistic simulation of actual combat situations. During the performance of many missions, the pilot may be required to make such mode changes to accommodate to changing tactical situations. For example, while flying an A/G mission in the A/G Mode, the pilot might encounter hostile aircraft. This will require an immediate switch to the A/A Mode to engage the threat, after which a switch back to the A/G Mode must be made for weapons delivery on the ground target.
- The following HOTAS controls should be functionally simulated for the F/A-18 A/A and A/G Master Modes

Throttle

Control Stick

Throttle Designator Control Switch Radar Elevation Switch HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid Switch Chaff/Fare Dispenser Switch Switch Cage/Uncage Switch

A/A Weapon Select

Sensor Control Switch Gun/Missiles Trigger A/G Weapon Release

The NAV Master Mode is not included above because it was considered neither difficult nor complex by the pilots surveyed and was, therefore, given no priority for simulation.

The following HOTAS controls have insufficient g. supporting data to justify a requirement that they be functionally active:

Throttle

Control Stick

Communications Switch Speed Brake Automatic Throttle Control (ATC) Auto Pilot/NWS Switch Exterior Lights

Trim Switch (see note) Baro./Alt./Reset Switch

Note: Addition of a trim switch might be desirable if the fidelity of the F/A-18 flight characteristics is extremely high.

- h. In addition to the required HOTAS controls cited above, the following controls, displays and indicators must be simulated to accomplish the desired training:
 - (1) Left and right DDIs with surrounding function pushbuttons
 - (2) ALR-67 Azimuth and Control Indicators
 - (3) Head Up Display (HUD)
 - (4) Horizontal Indicator (HI)
 - (5) Master Arm Panel
 - (6) ECM Control Panel
 - (7) Sensor Control Panel
 - (8) Shoot Cue
 - (9) Selected displays/controls/functions on the Upfront Control Panel
 - (10) Selected displays/controls/functions on the Integrated Fuel/Engine Indicator Panel
 - (11) Related, integrated HUD, Radar, Stores, Format, FLIR, HARM, Navigation, and ALR-67 displays and aural tones.
- i. The Throttle Designator Controller (TDC) is the single most important HOTAS control. It is used to perform a multitude of functions in conjunction with other controls and displays, e.g. select radar modes and parameters, control radar operation, control cursor operation in various DDI displays, etc. The capability to simulate many of these interacting functions should be incorporated in the HOTAS trainer.
- j. In order to include further operational realism into the trainer, the capability to degrade the performance of the HARM, FLIR, ALR-67, and other selected avionics systems should be incorporated into the software. The type and extent of degraded performance should be consistent with the emergency procedures cited in the NATOPS manual and with appropriate maintenance records.
- k. In order to provide performance feedback for self evaluation, one or more of the following performance measures should be included in the HOTAS deployable trainer capabilities:
 - (1) A scoring system based on kill, no-kill, and miss distance performance
 - (2) A scoring system based on procedural accuracy
 - (3) Negative scoring for missed opportunities

2. AIR-TO-AIR OPERATIONS

To provide training in long range, (i.e. beyond a. visual) target acquisition in the Air-to-Air Master Mode, the APG-65 Multipurpose A/A, A/G Terrain Avoidance Radar System needs to be simulated. In the A/A Master Mode, the radar has the capability to operate in approximately 11 separate radar modes. At a minimum, the Range While Search (RWS) and Single Target Track (STT) should be simulated. Non-Cooperative Target Recognition (NCTR) is a sub-mode of the STT radar mode and should also be considered for simulation. Radar simulation is also required to provide pulse doppler illumination for firing the AIM-7 missile. Finally, while of a low priority, the Gun Acquisition (GACQ) mode should be simulated if the Vulcan 20 mm gun is included in the HOTAS trainer's weapons inventory.

3. AIR-TO-GROUND OPERATIONS

- a. As in the case of the Air-to-Air Master Mode, in order to provide long range acquisition of targets in the Air-to-Ground Master Mode, the A/G radar must be simulated. This radar has the capability to operate in nine separate modes, however, only three of these modes seem to be used extensively, i.e. the Real Beam Ground Map (MAP), the Doppler Beam Sharpened Patch (EXP2(, and the Air-to-Ground Ranging (AGR) modes. These three radar modes should be simulated.
- b. There is a high priority requirement for simulation of HARM missile delivery as both an offensive and defensive weapon, although it is used primarily as an A/G offensive missile. As is the case with FLIR, fleet pilots get little opportunity to practice delivery techniques for this particular weapon.
- c. As stated above, FLIR should be included as an air-to-ground simulation capability.

4. <u>DEFENSIVE_OPERATIONS</u>

a. There is a high priority requirement for the simulation and integration of defensive tactics into both A/A and A/G missions. Scenarios for defensive operations will be required for both types of mission. This defensive capability will

require an A/A environment that includes both simulated adversary aircraft firing heat-seeking and radar guided missiles as well as incoming AAA and SAM missiles fired from the ground. Also required will be an A/G environment with a variety of tactical targets as well as AAA and SAM sites that emit radar signals and fire weapons at the F/A-18.

b. To provide a defensive tactics training capability, the Chaff/Flare Dispenser Switch and its related functions will have to be simulated. In addition, there will be a requirement for the ALR-67 Radar Warning Receiver with its associated controls and display indicators.

SECTION VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR THE

GENERIC N-V-M TRAINER

- Top Priority Ensure that the air-to-air offensive and defensive tactical capabilities of the generic trainer now being developed are acceptable and can be converted to F/A-18C operations with a minimum of effort when the HOTAS controls are integrated
- 2. Second priority Improve the existing N-v-M displays by converting them to representations of actual F/A-18C displays.
- 3. Third priority To the extent possible, add an air-to-ground capability to the generic N-V-M trainer.

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ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

AAA Anti-Aircraft Artillery

AACQ Auto Acquisition

AGR Air-to-Ground Ranging

AOA Angle of Attack

ATC Automatic Throttle Control

CAM Camera

CRT Cathode Ray Tube

DRLMS Digital Radar Landmark Simulation

ECM Electronic Countermeasures

ECCM Electronic Counter Countermeasures

ER/DL Extended Range/Data Link

EXP1 Doppler Beam Sharpened-Sector

EXP2 Doppler Beam Sharpened-Patch

EXP3 Medium Resolution Synthetic Aperture

FCS Flight Control System

FLIR Forward Looking Infrared

FOV Field-of-View

GACQ Gun Acquisition

GMT Ground Moving Target

HARM High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile

HI Horizontal Indicator

HSI Horizontal Situation Indicator

HUD Head Up Display

IMC Instrument Meteorological Condition

INS Inertial Navigation System

L-DDI Left Digital Display Indicator

LOS Line-of-Sight

LST Laser Spot Tracker

MAP Real Beam Map

NCTR Non-Cooperative Target Recognition

PB Pull Back

PVU Precision Velocity Update

RAID Raid Assessment

R-DDI Right Digital Display Indicator

RWR Radar Warning Receiver

RWS Range While Search

SAM Surface to Air Missile

SEA Sea Surface Search

SIM/AIRCRAFT Simulator or Aircraft

SMS Stores Management Set

SP Self Protect

STT Single Target Track

SURF Surface

TA Terrain Avoidance

TDC Throttle Designator Control

Too Target of Opportunity

TWS Track While Scan

UFC Up Front Control

VACQ Vertical Acquisition

VMC Visual Meteorological Condition

VTRS Video Tape Recording System

VVSLV Velocity Vector Slaved

APPENDIX A

HOTAS TASK QUESTIONNAIRE

HOTAS TASK QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

The Naval Training Systems Center has been tasked to develop a deployable Hands on Throttle and Stick Part Task Trainer (HOTAS PTT) for the F/A-18 aircraft. This system will provide training and proficiency maintenance on those critical HOTAS skills that degrade during lengthy carrier deployments due to lack of practice. This trainer is not being designed to reduce your flight time in the aircraft. It is being developed as a device that will provide training and practice in areas that, for one reason or another, are not available on operational equipment (e.g., EW, HARM).

The first step in the development of the HOTAS PTT is to determine those critical skills that require the most practice to remain proficient in operating the F/A-18 HOTAS system. We request your assistance in providing this information because you are the experts with the F/A-18. You know the required tasks and their criticality. Therefore, we need your input at this early stage of development of the trainer so that it will provide the maximum benefit to you.

There are no right or wrong answers to any of these questions. This is not a test and you are not being evaluated. Your answers will remain strictly confidential. Please take the time to be as accurate as possible.

After we have analyzed this information, we will provide you with a detailed summary report of the results. These results are extremely important as they will help to determine the direction that the HOTAS PTT development will take. We will provide you with regular progress reports, and we hope that you will be able to provide hands on assistance with this trainer in the future. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. Please call us if you have any questions or comments about this project. Thank you.

NTSC Points of Contact:

Naval Training Systems Center, Code 711 12350 Research Parkway Orlando, Fl. 32826 ATTN: Dr. David H. Fowlkes or Dr. Patrick J. Moskal

phone: Commercial: (407) 380-4789 Autovon: 960-4789.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Please provid	de the following inform	nation:	
RANK:	DATE:		
SQUADRON:	AGE:		
Type of airc	raft you are currently	flying:	
Approximate	total flight hours:		
Total flight	hours by aircraft type	: :	
	Aircraft Type	Hours	
•			
•			
Total flight	hours in the last six	months':	
	Aircraft Type	Hours	
Total simula	tor hours on the 15C13	(PTT) and 2E7	(WTT):
•	Simulator Type	Hours	
	15C13 2E7		

HOTAS QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questions are all related to the effective use of the operational F/A-18 HOTAS controls and their associated displays in accomplishing a mission.

1.	The F/A-18 HOTAS system has three Master Modes of operation:
	Air-to-Air (A/A) , Air-to-Ground (A/G) , and Navigation (NAV) .
	Circle the letter of the mode that causes you to have the
	greatest difficulty using the HOTAS controls correctly?

- A. A/A mode
- B. NAV mode
- C. A/G mode
- 2. Circle the letter corresponding to Master Mode that involves the most complex HOTAS operations.
 - A. A/A mode
 - B. NAV mode
 - C. A/G mode

PLEASE REFER TO THIS LIST OF HOTAS CONTROLS AS REQUIRED TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

HOTAS CONTROLS

Α.	Chaff	/Flare	Dispenser
	VIII L	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	DISCE

- B. Communication
- C. Cage/Uncage
- D. Speed Brake
- E. Throttle Designator Controller (TDC)
- F. Automatic Throttle Control (ATC)
- G. HARM Sequence/FLIR FOV/RAID
- H. Exterior Lights

- I. Radar Elevation
- J. Air-to-Air Weapon Select
- K. Pitch and Roll Trim
- L. Sensor Control (Carlle Switch)
- P. Air-to-Ground Weapon Release
- Q. Gun/Missile Trigger
 - R. Barometric Altitude Reset/ Undesignate/NWS
 - S. Autopilot/NWS disengage/ G-limiter Override
- 3. Please indicate the four HOTAS controls/modes that are the most important by entering the corresponding letters from the list above.

1	2.	3	Δ	
~ '		J	· · ·	

4. Please list the four HOTAS controls that require the most practice to be used correctly.

1.	·	2.	 3	• .	4	•
			 -		-	

5. Please indicate which combination of HOTAS controls and/or modes are the most difficult to correctly set up (e.g., setting up the controls/displays so that you may lock on and fire a Sparrow missile). Do this by entering an X for each affected switch for each mode. Switches which are not used leave blank.

THROTTLES

		: NAV	7/7	. A/C	• 1217
1.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	:	•	:	EW:
2.	Communications	:	:	:	:
3.	Cage/Uncage	:		:	: :
4.	Speed Brake	:	:	:	: :
5.	Throttle Designator Control (TDC)	:	;	:	:
6.	Automatic Throttle Control (ATC)	:		:	:
7.	HARM Sequence/FLIRFOV/RAID	:	:	:	: :
8.	Exterior Lights				
9.	Radar Elevation				
					• • • •
	CONTROL STICK				
1.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	NAV	•	•	:
2.	Pitch and Roll Trim	•	•	:	:
3.	Sensor Control			•	
4.	A/G Weapon Release	:	•	:	: :
5.	Guns/Missiles Trigger	: :		•	: :
6.	Baro Alt. Reset/Undesignate/NWS				: :
7.	Auto Pilot/NWS Disengage/G-limits Override				
			_	_	_

8.	Exterior Lights			
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
		Rating Sc	ale	
	1 2	3	4	5
1	1 2 ::LOW	MODERAT	'E	: HIGH
9.	Radar Elevation			
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
10.	Air-to-Air Weapon	Select		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
11.	Pitch and Roll Tr	im		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
12.	Sensor Control			
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
13.	A/G Weapon Releas	e		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
14.	Gun/Missile Trigg	er		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
15.	Barometric Altitu	de Reset/Und	designate/NWS	
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
16.	Autopilot/NWS Dis	engage/G-Lir	niter Override	
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	

	ombination of HOTAS controls do you need to the <u>fastest</u> ? Under what situation?
Once s	et up, which combination or combinations of HOTAS ls presents the <u>biggest challenge</u> to use correctly?
vnat HO vithout	TAS pilot skills are the most likely <u>to deteriorate</u> practicing?
	practiting:
	practiting:
	practitings
What, contro	if any, situations occur in which the HOTAS ls are commonly set up <u>incorrectly</u> ? Please enter mbination of HOTAS controls that may be set up ectly?
What, contro	if any, situations occur in which the HOTAS ls are commonly set up <u>incorrectly</u> ? Please enter mbination of HOTAS controls that may be set up
What, contro	if any, situations occur in which the HOTAS ls are commonly set up <u>incorrectly</u> ? Please enter mbination of HOTAS controls that may be set up

10. Which of the HOTAS controls require continuing practice to maintain proficiency? Indicate from 1 to 9 for each mode, with "1" requiring the most practice.

	THROTTLES				
1.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	: NAV	:	:	EW:
2.	Communications	:	:	:	:
3.	Cage/Uncage				
4.	Speed Brake				
5.	Throttle Designator Control (TDC)	:	:	:	: :
6.	Automatic Throttle Control (ATC)	:	:	:	: :
7.	HARM Sequence/FLIRFOV/RAID	:	:	:	
8.	Exterior Lights	:	:	:	: :
9.		:	:	:	: :
	······································	•••••	•••••		• • • •
	CONTROL STICK	- 373.**			
1.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	: NAV	:	:	:
2.	Pitch and Roll Trim	:	:	:	:
3.	Sensor Control	:	:	:	:
4.	A/G Weapon Release	:	:	:	:
5.	Guns/Missiles Trigger	:	:	:	:
6.	Baro Alt. Reset/Undesignate/NWS	:	:	:	:
7.	Auto Pilot/NWS Disengage/G-limits Override	:	:	:	:

11. Assume that you are in the Air-to-Air Master Mode. For each HOTAS control listed below, please enter the <u>difficulty</u> in using the control, how often you would <u>use</u> it during an average mission, and how much <u>practice</u> is required to maintain your proficiency with it. Use the scale provided to make your ratings. Enter an "X" if a switch is not used

in this mode. For example, if you believe that using the throttle designator controller (TDC) is very difficult, you would place a "5" in the space provided. If you use it moderately frequently during a mission, you would enter a "3", and if you believe that the TDC requires little practice to maintain proficiency, enter a "1".

Rating Scale

	1	2	3	4	5
1	COW	:	MODERATE		HIGH
1.	Chaff/Flare	Disper	ıser		
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
2.	Communication	on			
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
3.	Cage/Uncage		,		
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
4.	Speed Brake				
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
5.	Throttle De	signat	or Controller (TD	c)	
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
6.	Automatic T	hrottl	e Control (ATC)		
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
7.	HARM Sequen	ce/FLI	R FOV/RAID		
	DIFFICULTY:		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	

For each HOT instructions	PAS control that you d rate the HO	the Air-to-Gr listed below, id in questic TAS controls	please fol on number 11	low the same
		Rating Scale	•	
1	2	3	4	5
:	:	:	:	:

	:	2	3		4	5
•	LOW	:	MODERAT	re	:	: HIGH
1.	Chaff/Flare	Dispens	er			
	DIFFICULTY:	F	REQUENCY:		PRACTICE:	
2.	Communicati	on				
	DIFFICULTY:	<u>:</u> F	REQUENCY:		PRACTICE:	
3.	Cage/Uncage	ı				
	DIFFICULTY:	F	REQUENCY:	•	PRACTICE:	
4.	Speed Brake	1				
	DIFFICULTY:	F	REQUENCY:		PRACTICE:	
5.	Throttle De	signator	Controll	er (TD	C)	
	DIFFICULTY:	F	REQUENCY:		PRACTICE:	
6.	Automatic T	hrottle	Control (ATC)		
	DIFFICULTY:	F	REQUENCY:		PRACTICE:	
7.	HARM Sequen	ce/FLIR	FOV/RAID			
	DIFFICULTY:	F	REQUENCY:		_PRACTICE:	

Rating Scale

	1 2	3 :	4	5
]	::- LOW	MODERATE	·	HIGH
8.	Exterior Lights	3		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
9.	Radar Elevation	1		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
10.	Air-to-Air Weap	oon Select		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
	Pitch and Roll	Trim.		
11.			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE:	
12.	Sensor Control			
		FREQUENCY:	PRACTICE	
	DITTICOLIT	1.0200001		-
13.	A/G Weapon Rele	ease		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY: _	PRACTICE:	
u				
14.	Gun/Missile Tr	igger		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY: _	PRACTICE:	
15.	Barometric Alt	itude Reset/Unde	signate/NWS	
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY: _	PRACTICE:	
	5	.		
16.	- ,	Disengage/G-Limi		
	DIFFICULTY:	FREQUENCY: _	PRACTICE:	

13.	control	s/displays		to suc	what complet cossfully complet ols/displays.	ing
		A/A			A/G	
	1			1		
	3.			3.		
	4			4		
	5			5		
	A/A atta if it is enter a	ck. In the always use	space provi d, enter a " radar mode i	ded for 2" if i s rarel	llowing modes dur each mode, enter t is sometimes us y used during an	a "1"
			Rating S	cale		
		1	2 :		3	
			sometim used	00		
Plea	B. Velo C. Trac D. ACM 1. 2. 3. E. Gun F. Sing G. RAII H. Auto I. Non- J. Elec	city Search k While Sca Modes Wide Acqui Vertical A Boresight Acquistion gle Target T Mode: Acquistion Cooperative	Target Reco ter-Counterm	:ACQ):		

15.	. FLIR, when integrated was may operate in any of the provided for each mode, enter a "2" if it is so FLIR mode is rarely used	he following enter a "1" metimes used	modes. In the space if it is always used, or enter a "3" if the	
	:	Rating Scale	2	
	1 :	2	3	
	always	sometimes	rarely used	
Ple	A. Velocity Vector Sla B. Radar LOS Slaved (R C. Radar Offset LOS Sl D. Inertial LOS Slaved E. FLIR Autotrack:	RSLV): aved: :		
		 		
	the state of the s		,	
				
16.	The following radar mod delivery. In the space if it is always used, e enter a "3" if the rada operational mission.	provided fonter a "2" i	or each mode, enter a "1" if it is sometimes used.	f
		Rating Scale	9	
	1	2	3	
		sometimes used		
	A. Real Beam Ground Ma B. Sea Surface Search C. Ground Moving Targe D. Doppler Beam Sharpe E. Doppler Beam Sharpe F. Medium Resolution S G. Precision Velocity H. Air-to-Ground Rangi I. Terrain Avoidance ((SEA): t (GMT): ened Sector (ened Patch (E ynthetic Ape Update (PVU) eng (AGU):	(EXP1): EXP2): erture (EXP3):	

Please list the pilot HOTAS skills that may deteriorate to lack of application or practice. 1	se enter an	y comments:			
to lack of application or practice. 1					
1	Please lis	t the pilot HOT	AS skills th	at <u>may deterior</u>	<u>ate</u>
Assume that a HOTAS PART TASK TRAINER is deployed on a and available for your use. It takes up little space instructor is required. What HOTAS functions (e.g., was systems, mission scenarios, HARM, etc.) would be required. What trainer in order for you to maintain and/or development and skills to successfully perform A/A, A/G, and missions? Would a trainer similar in concept and capability to 15C13 (F/A-18 PTT) be an acceptable deployed trainer was converted to a compact form? Why or why not? What is the most difficult mission scenario that you make the second	1. 2. 3.		5 6 7		
What is the most difficult mission scenario that you m	Assume tha and availa instructor systems, much train necessary	t a HOTAS PART ble for your us is required. dission scenario	TASK TRAINER e. It takes What HOTAS for s, HARM, etc	is deployed on up little spac unctions (e.g., .) would be reg tain and/or dev	sh e a we uir
What is the most difficult mission scenario that you m					
What is the most difficult mission scenario that you maccomplish, and why is it difficult?	15C13 (F/A	1-18 PTT) be an	acceptable d	eploved trainer	DE
What is the most difficult mission scenario that you maccomplish, and why is it difficult?					
	What is th	e most difficul	t mission scaled difficult?	enario that you	mu

21. Please enter any additional comments below that you have about the development of a deployable HOTAS part-task trainer (suggestions, complaints, etc.). Remember, this trainer is to be capable of assisting you in maintaining your HOTAS skills when deployed.

APPENDIX B QUESTIONNAIRE DATA SUMMARY

PART I
PILOT BACKGROUND SUMMARY INFORMATION

1. Sample Size

NAS Cecil Field 16

NAS Lemoore __4

Total 20

2. Personnel Data

	<u>Mean</u>	1	<u>Range</u>
Rank	LT	LT	to CAPT
Age	30	25	39
3. Flight Hours			
Total	1,387.5	350	3,800
F/A-18	464.2	55	1,400
Last six months	116.5	50	200
In the 15Cl3	17.55	5	75
In the 2E7	42.9	10	150

PART II

QUESTIONNAIRE DATA SUMMARY

RESPONSE TOTALS AND MEANS

This part of the data summary is a compilation of the most frequent responses given in the questionnaire. Responses are listed either in the order of their frequency or, where ratings were called for, the average rating score. The frequency or rating average is shown after each response.

1. Master Modes causing greatest difficulty

- a. A/A 10
 - b. A/G 8
- c. NAV 1

2. Master Modes considered most complex

- a. A/A 13
- b. A/G 7
- c. NAV 0

3. HOTAS controls/modes considered most important

a.	Throttle Designator Controller (TDC)	18
b.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	14
c.	Sensor Control	10
d.	Gun/Missile Trigger	8
e.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	4
.f.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	4
g	A/G Weapon Release	4
h.	Communications	4

4. HOTAS controls requiring most practice

a.	Throttle Designator Control (TDC)	18
b.	Sensor Control	14
c.	Radar Elevation	13
d.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	10
e.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	9
f.	HARM seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	6
g.	Cage/Uncage	5

5. Controls/modes most difficult to set correctly

		NAV Mode		-	A/A Mode				
	a. b. c.	TDC Chaff/Flare Disp. HARM Sequence	4 2 2	a. b. c. d. e. f.		13 10 7 5 4 4			
		A/G Mode			EW Mode				
	a. b. c. d.	HARM Sequence TDC Sensor Control Chaff/Flare Disp.	12 11 7 6	a. b. c. d.	Chaff/Flare Disp. HARM Seq./FLIR/Raid TDC Cage/Uncage	5 1 5 4 3			
		<u>Ranki</u>	ng Ove	r All M	odes				
	a. b. c. d.	TDC HARM Sequence Chaff/Flare Disp. Sensor Control	32 19 18 14		Radar ElevationCage/UncageA/A Weapon Select	10 7 4			
6.	Con	trols <u>requiring fast</u>	test se	tup					
	 a. A/A weapon selection, radar setups, delivery b. Changing back and forth from A/A to A/G Modes c. Chaff/Flare Dispenser d. HARM delivery sequence d. TDC/Radar Elevation operation in A/A Mode 								
7.	Big	gest challenge to <u>u</u>	se corr	ectly o	once set up				
	 a. TDC in both A/A and A/G Master Modes b. A/G weapon delivery (auto delivery, HARM sequence, getting weapon on highest priority target, etc. c. A/A weapon selection, radar setting, delivery 								

8.	<u>Ski</u>	<u>lls most perishable</u>	e without	pract	ice					
	a.	A/A weapon select, targeting and deli		orting	, acquisition,	14				
	b.									
		HARM sequences/del	livery			5				
		A/G weapon deliver	ry switch	ning		5 5 2 2				
	e.	FLIR bombing				2				
9.	Con	trol setups <u>most li</u>	ikely to	be don	e incorrectly					
	a.	No response				7				
		A/G weapon deliver				6				
		A/A radar modes, e	elevation	n selec	tion, sensor contro	ol 4 3 2				
	a. e	TDC operations Use of Raid switch				3				
	E	USE OF RAID SWICE	1			2				
10.	Co pr	ntrols <u>requiring co</u> oficiency (Scale of	ontinuous f 1 = mos	pract t to 9	<u>lice</u> to maintain = least)					
		NAV Mode			A/A Mode					
	a.	TDC	4.6	a.	TDC	2.7				
		HARM Sequence	4.6	b.						
		Chaff/Flare Disp.		c.		3.3				
		Baro. Altimeter	6.1	d.		3.8				
	e.	Radar Elevation	6.2	e.		3.8				
		A/G Mode			EW Mode					
	a.	TDC	2.4	a.	Chaff/Flare Disp.	2.9				
	b.	Chaff/Flare Disp.	3.2	b.	HARM Sequence	4.1				
	c.	Sensor Control	3.3	c.	TDC	4.8				
	d.	HARM Sequence	3.4	d.	Sensor Control	5.3				
	e.	Radar elevation	5.0							
		Rank	ing over	all me	<u>odes</u>					
	a.	TDC	3.4	d.	Sensor Control	4.3				
	b.	Chaff/Flare Disp.	3.5	e.	_	5.2				
	c.	HARM Sequence	3.9							

11. A/A Master Mode Rankings (Scale of 5 = high to 1 = low)

Difficulty		Frequency	Frequency		
TDC Radar Elev.	3.5	Communications A/A Weapon Sel.	4.7 4.5	TDC Chaff/Flare	4.2
HARM Seq.	2.8	TDC	4.4	Radar Elev.	3.4
Sensor Cont.	2.6	Sensor Control	4.0	HARM Seq.	3.1
Chaff/Flare	2.5	Radar Elev.	3.5	Sensor Cont.	3.1

12. A/G Master Mode Rankings (Scale of 5 = high to 1 = low)

Difficulty	<u>:</u>	Frequency	<u>Practice</u>		
TDC	3.4	Communications	4.7	TDC	3.8
HARM Seq.		TDC	3.9	Chaff/Flare	3.1
Chaff/Flare	2.7	A/G Weapon Sel.	3.6	HARM Seq.	3.1
Radar Elev.	2.4	Sensor Cont.	3.5	Sensor Cont.	2.9
Sensor Cont.	2.2	A/A Weapon Sel.	3.4	Radar Elev.	2.6

13. Most critical controls/displays in an EW environment

	<u>Controls</u>	A/A Mode	A/G Mode
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	7	6
b.	Radar Elevation	5	-
c.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	4	7
d.	Throttle Designator Contr	col 3	2
e.	Weapon Select	3	-
f.	Weapon Release	<u>-</u>	2
.f.	Weapon Release		2

	<u>Displays</u>	A/A Mode	A/G Mode
a.	ALR-67	12	11
b.	HUD displays	7	9
c.	Radar displays	5	3
d.	EW displays	4	4
e.	ALQ-126	4	5
f.	HARM displays	3	3
g.	ALR-39	2	2
h.	Stores displays	2	2

14.	(Scale of 1 = always used to 3 = rarely used)							
	 b. Range While Search (RWS) c. Non-Cooperative Target Recognition (NCTR) d. ACM Boresight (BST) 	1.0 1.2 1.3 1.4						
15.	<pre>Most frequently used FLIR modes during A/A operations (Scale of 1 = always used to 3 = rarely used)</pre>	S						
	b. Radar LOS Slaved (RSLV)	1.5 1.5 1.6						
16.	Most frequently used radar modes during A/G operation (Scale of 1 = always used to 3 = rarely used)	ns						
	 b. Air-to-Ground Ranging (AGR) c. Real Beam Ground Map (MAP) d. Medium Resolution Synthetic Aperture (EXP3) 	1.3 1.5 1.7						
17.	Skills that may deteriorate with lack of use							
·	 a. Throttle Designator Control operations b. A/A, A/G and general FLIR operations c. A/A targeting, radar setups d. HARM/SHRIKE/WALLEYE delivery e. Use of the Radar Elevation Switch f. Use of the Weapon Select Switch g. Use of the Chaff/Flare Dispenser Switch 	10 9 8 7 6 4						
18.	HOTAS functions that should be required in trainer							
	 a. HARM/WALLEYE delivery b. A/A targeting/radar sorting c. A/A missions against all types of bogeys d. FLIR sequences e. A/G weapons sequences/maneuvers 	14 8 7 5 3						

19.	<u>Wou</u>	ld a	15C13 type trainer be acceptable?	
	Yes,	but	only with major added capability	12
	No b	ecaus	se:	7
		d. e.	Too simple, canned or perfect Should be an OFT or WTT Not all controls work No visual displays No HARM, FLIR, etc. capability No A/G, EW capability	
20.	Mos	t di:	fficult mission scenarios	
		a.	Self escorted, low altitude mission into a high threat (hostile air, SAM and AAA) environment with HARM/EW capability on board	14
		b.	Ability to perform FLIR operations	2

c. A/A missions against smart A/A threats

PART III

QUESTIONNAIRE DATA SUMMARY

RESPONSE PERCENTAGES

This part of the data summary cites the results of 12 survey items expressed in percentages of the pilots responding to the items.

- 1. QUESTION 1: Master modes causing greatest difficulty
 - a. A/A 53%

A/G - 42%

NAV - 5%

- 2. QUESTION 2: Master Modes considered most complex
 - a. A/A 65%

A/G - 35%

NAV - 0%

3. QUESTION 3: HOTAS controls/modes considered most important

a.	Throttle Designator Controller (TDC)	90%
b.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	70%
c.	Sensor Control	50%
d.	Gun/Missile Trigger	44%

4. QUESTION 4: HOTAS controls requiring most practice

a.	Throttle Designator Controller	90%
b.	Sensor Control	70%
c.	Radar Elevation	65%
d.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	50%
e.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	45%

5. QUESTION 5: Controls/modes most difficult to set correctly

THROTTLES

		NAV	A/A	A/G	EW
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	11%	33%	28%	28%
b.	Communications	_	_	-	-
c.	Cage/Uncage	-	22%	11%	17%
	Speed Brake	_	_	_	_
	Throttle Designator Control (TDC)	22%	72%	61%	22%
	Automatic Throttle Control (ATC)	5%	-	_	-
	HARM Sequence/FLIR FOV/RAID	11%	17%	67%	28%
	Exterior Lights	_	-	_	_
	Radar Elevation	5%	55%	17%	-
	CONTROL STICK				
		NAV	A/A	A/G	EW
a.	Air-to-Air Weapon Select	_	22%	-	_

b. Pitch and Roll Trim 5% c. Sensor Control 39% 39% 5% d. A/G Weapon Release 17% e. Gun/Missile Trigger 5% 11% f. Baro. Alt. Reset/Undesignate/NWS 11% 5% g. Auto Pilot/NWS Disc./G-Limiter OR 5% 17% 5% 5%

6. QUESTION 10: Controls <u>requiring continuous practice</u> to maintain proficiency (Scale of 1 = most to 9 = least)

THROTTLES

Chaff/Flare Dispenser

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV	20%	20%	_	10%	10%	. •••	_	10%	30%
b.	A/A					6%			_	
c.	A/G	38%	20%	7%	11%	11%	-	_	_	11%
d.	EW	50%	20%	-	7%	7%	-	-	-	14%

Communications

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV	_	_	7%	_	_	_	7%	26%	26%
b.	A/A	-	-	7%		_	7%	7%	21%	57%
c.	A/G	-	_	7%	_	-	7%	21%	21%	43%
а.	EW		_	11%	_			11%	228	57%

QUESTION 10 (Continued)

Cage/I	<u>Jncage</u>									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a	. NAV	_	_	-	_	14%	7%	7%	21%	50%
b	•	_	7%	21%	21%	14%	_	7%	7%	21%
C.	•	-	-	88	17%	17%	-	88	17%	33%
đ.	. EW	-	_	-	-	11%	11%	11%	11%	56%
Speed	Brake									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.		-	-	7%	_	7%	-	7%	7%	71%
b.	•	-	-	_	-	-	88	11%	88	71%
c. d.		-	_	_	_	11%	-	18%	11%	56%
u.	. EM	_	_	_	_	_	12%	12%	12%	64%
Thrott	tle Des	signator Cont	rol			,				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a	. NAV	21%	14%	21%	_	7%	_	_	14%	21%
b.		35%	29%	12%	12%	_	_	5%		5%
C.		44%	22%	16%	6%	-	6%	-	_	6%
d .	. EW	-	22%	22%	22%	-	-	-	22%	11%
Automa	atic Th	rottle Contr	<u>:01</u>							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a		_	7%	_	7%	7%	_	7%	14%	57%
b	•	-	-	-	9%	9%	18%	-	18%	45%
C.	,	_	-	-	98	18%	98	27%	98	27%
d .	. EW	_	_	_	12%	12%	12%	_	12%	50%
HARM S	Sequenc	e/FLIR FOV/R	Raid							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a		17%	_	17%	33%	88	-	-	88	17%
b.		14%	21%	21%	14%	7 %	-	7%	14%	-
C.		25%	18%	25%	12%	_	68	_	-	13%
d.	. EW	25%	18%	17%	88	88	-	_	_	25%

QUESTION 10 (Continued)

Exterior Lights

NAV

A/A

A/G

EW

a.

b.

c.

d.

•			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV		_	_	_	_	_	_	14%	_	86%
b.	A/A		_	_	_	_	_	_	-	36%	64%
c.	A/G		-	_	_	_	-	_	18%	9%	72%
d.	EW		-	-	-	-	-	_	_	22%	78%
										-	
Radar E	Elevat	ion									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV		88	88	-	88	15%	_	88	23%	31%
b.	A/A	2	28	17%	17%	7%	5%	5%	_	_	17&
c.	A/G		88	15%	88	31%		88		88	23%
d.	EW		-	-	-	29%	14%	-	-	_	57%
				CON	TROL	STICK					
Air-to-	Air W	eapon Sel	<u>ect</u>				,				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV		_	-	11%	_	-	_	_	_	78%
b.	A/A	1	.0%	12%	238	12%	6%	_	6%	_	23%
c.	A/G	1	28	-	13%	_	-	_	_	_	75%
d.	EW		-	-	14%	-	14%	-	-	-	72%
Pitch a	nd Ro	ll Trim									
•			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV		7%	_	_	_		6%	6%	21%	47%
b.	A/A	1	0%	_	-	_	-	10%	-	20%	50%
c.	A/G	1	0%	_	_	-	-	10%	_	20%	60%
d.	EW	1	3%	-	_	_	-	12%	_	12%	63%
Sensor	Contro	<u>ol</u>									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

10%

29%

13%

11%

10%

12%

10%

68

13%

22%

68

11%

68

20%

6%

68

11%

40%

68

22%

10%

23%

27%

11%

18%

27%

11%

QUESTION 10 (Continued)

NAV

A/A

A/G

EW

a.

b.

c.

d.

Air-to-Ground Weapon Release

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV		_	8%	88	8%	_	-	-	88	67%
b.	A/A			6%	17%	6%	68	-	_	-	58%
c.	A/G		7%	9%	18%	98	-	-	9	-	55%
d.	EW		-	-	_	_	-	_	-	33%	67%
Gun/Mis	sile	<u>Trigger</u>									
	•		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV		_	-	_	_	22%	_	_	_	78%
b.	A/A		7%	-	13%	-	20%	_	_	13%	47%
c.	A/G		98	~	_	18%	98	-	_	9%	55%
d.	EW		-	-	-	-	13%	13%	_	_	75%
Baro. 1	Alt, F	<u>keset/Unde</u>	esig	nate/	<u>nws</u>						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	NAV	:	23%	7%	_	7%	-	_	-	7%	54%
b.	A/A		_	7%	21%	_	14%	78	_	7%	43%
c.	A/G		7%	14%	14%	7%	78	_	-	7%	43%
d.	EW		-	88	8	88	-	-	-	88	67%
Auto P	ilot/N	WS Disen	gage	/G-Li	<u>miter</u>	<u>Over</u>	ride				

88

17%

18%

88

98

6%

88

68

9%

88

33%

6% - -- - 9% - - - 67%

58%

55%

67%

7. QUESTION 11: In the Air-to-Air Master Mode, rate each control for <u>difficulty in use</u>, <u>frequency of use</u>, <u>and practice required to maintain proficiency</u>. (Scale of 1 = low to 5 = high)

THROTTLES

Difficulty

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	25%	20%	35%	15%	5%
b.	Communications	85%	15%	-	_	_
c.	Cage/Uncage	40%	20%	35%	5%	-
d.	Speed Brake	100%	-	-	-	-
e.	Throttle Desig. Cont.	10%	10%	20%	35%	25%
f.	Auto Throttle Cont.	85%	10%	_	5%	-
g.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	16%	21%	37%	16%	10%
h.	Exterior Lights	95%	5%	-	-	-
i.	Radar Elevation	10%	15%	35%	15%	25%

Frequency

		T	2	3	4	5
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	30%	10%	20%	15%	20%
b.	Communications	5%	-	-	5%	90%
c.	Cage/Uncage	15%	15%	40%	15%	15%
d.	Speed Brake	30%	20%	20%	-	30%
e.	Throttle Des. Cont.	-	-	20%	15%	65%
f.	Auto Throttle Cont.	30%	30%	25%	10%	5%
g.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	68%	16%	16%	-	_
h.	Exterior Lights	70%	10%	5%	5%	10%
i.	Radar Elevation	10%	10%	30%	15%	35%

Practice

		_	4	3	*	5
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	15%	10%	20%	25%	30%
b.	Communications	65%	20%	-	-	15%
c.	Cage/Uncage	30%	20%	20%	25%	5%
d.	Speed Brake	85%	5%	5%	_	5%
e.	Throttle Des. Cont.	5%	5%	15%	15%	60%
f.	Auto Throttle Cont.	70%	25%	5%	_	_
g.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	26%	16%	16%	5%	37%
h.	Exterior Lights	85%	10%	-	-	5%
i.	Radar Elevation	15%	15%	25%	5%	40%

QUESTION 11 (Continued)

CONTROL STICK

Difficulty

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	A/A Weapon Select	60%	30%	5%	5%	_
b.	Pitch and Roll Trim	85%	10%	5%	_	-
c.	Sensor Control	20%	30%	30%	10%	10%
d.	A/G Weapon Release	888	6%	68	-	-
e.	Gun/Missile Trigger	85%	5%	10%	-	-
f.	Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	808	10%	5%	5%	-
g.	AP/NWS Dis/G-Limiter OR	75%	15%	-	10%	_
Frequen	су					
		1	2	3	4	5
a.	A/A Weapon Select	_	_	15%	20%	65%
b.	Pitch and Roll Trim	45%	15%	10%	5%	25%
c.	Sensor Control	5%	-	25%	25%	45%
đ.	A/G Weapon Release	17%	23%	35%	6%	17%
e.	Gun/Missile Trigger	21%	10%	42%	68	21%
f.	Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	26%	5%	32%	10%	26%
g.	AP/NWS Dis/G-Limiter OR	50%	16%	26%	-	-
Practic	<u>:e</u>					
,		1	2	3	4	5
a.	A/A Weapon Select	30%	20%	20%	20%	10%
b.	Pitch and Roll Trim	80%	10%	5%	5%	-
c.	Sensor Control	20%	20%	10%	30%	20%
đ.	A/G Weapon Release	47%	23%	12%	68	12%
e.	Gun/Missile Trigger	63%	10%	10%	6%	10%
f.	Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	74%	5%	16%		5%
g.	AP/NWS Dis/G-Limiter OR	84%	5%	5%	5%	-

8. QUESTION 12: In the Air-to-Ground Master Mode, rate each control for <u>difficulty in use</u>, <u>frequency of use</u>, <u>and practice required to maintain proficiency</u>. (Scale of 1 = low to 5 = high)

THROTTLES

Difficulty

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	25%	15%	35%	15%	10%
b.	Communications	95%	5%	-	_	-
c.	Cage/Uncage	84%	10%	6%	_	_
d.	Speed Brake	95%	5%	~	-	_
e.	Throttle Desig. Cont.	5%	25%	20%	25%	25%
f.	Auto Throttle Cont.	85%	15%	-	-	_
g.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	26%	10%	32%	10%	21%
h.	Exterior Lights	95%	5%	-	-	_
i.	Radar Elevation	35%	15%	25%	20%	5%

Frequency

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	25%	20%	25%	20%	10%
b.	Communications	5%	-	-	10%	85%
c.	Cage/Uncage	35%	20%	25%	15%	5%
d.	Speed Brake	55%	5%	10%	10%	20%
e.	Throttle Des. Cont.	_	10%	30%	20%	40%
f.	Auto Throttle Cont.	60%	10%	25%	-	5%
g.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	42%	26%	21%	10%	-
h.	Exterior Lights	85%	-	5%	5%	5%
i.	Radar Elevation	35%	15%	25%	20%	5%

Practice

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	Chaff/Flare Dispenser	20%	20%	10%	15%	30%
b.	Communications	808	5%	5%	-	10%
c.	Cage/Uncage	70%	10%	5%	_	15%
d.	Speed Brake	90%	5%	_	_	5%
e.	Throttle Des. Cont.	5%	15%	20%	15%	45%
f.	Auto Throttle Cont.	80%	15%	5%	-	_
g.	HARM Seq./FLIR FOV/Raid	26%	16%	16%	10%	33%
h.	Exterior Lights	95%	_	_	_	5%
i.	Radar Elevation	35%	15%	20%	10%	20%

QUESTION 12 Continued)

CONTROL STICK

Difficulty

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	A/A Weapon Select	68	10%	21%	_	-
b.	Pitch and Roll Trim	84%	10%	6%	_	-
c.	Sensor Control	30%	30%	30%	10%	_
d.	A/G Weapon Release	89%	_	11%	_	-
e.	Gun/Missile Trigger	55%		5%	_	_
f.	Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	90%	5%	5%	_	-
g.	AP/NWS Dis/G-Limiter OR	80%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Frequency

	1	2	3	4	5
A/A Weapon Select	12%	19%	12%	19%	38%
Pitch and Roll Trim	478	-	21%	10%	21%
Sensor Control	-	15%	40%	25%	20%
A/G Weapon Release	11%	5%	37%	11%	37%
Gun/Missile Trigger	32%	26%	10%	5%	26%
Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	24%	18%	35%	11%	11%
AP/NWS Dis/G-Limiter OR	65%	15%	15%	5%	-
	Pitch and Roll Trim Sensor Control A/G Weapon Release Gun/Missile Trigger Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	Pitch and Roll Trim 47% Sensor Control - A/G Weapon Release 11% Gun/Missile Trigger 32% Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS 24%	A/A Weapon Select 12% 19% Pitch and Roll Trim 47% - Sensor Control - 15% A/G Weapon Release 11% 5% Gun/Missile Trigger 32% 26% Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS 24% 18%	Pitch and Roll Trim 47% - 21% Sensor Control - 15% 40% A/G Weapon Release 11% 5% 37% Gun/Missile Trigger 32% 26% 10% Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS 24% 18% 35%	A/A Weapon Select 12% 19% 12% 19% Pitch and Roll Trim 47% - 21% 10% Sensor Control - 15% 40% 25% A/G Weapon Release 11% 5% 37% 11% Gun/Missile Trigger 32% 26% 10% 5% Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS 24% 18% 35% 11%

Practice

		1	2	3	4	5
a.	A/A Weapon Select	29%	35%	18%	6%	12%
b.	Pitch and Roll Trim	21%	79%	5%	5%	-
c.	Sensor Control	20%	20%	15%	35%	10%
d.	A/G Weapon Release	67%	-	11%	-	22%
e.	Gun/Missile Trigger	63%	16%	16%	_	5%
f.	Baro Alt Reset/Undes/NWS	68%	26%	6%	-	-
g.	AP/NWS Dis/G-Limiter OR	85%	10%	5%	_	-

9. QUESTION 13: List the <u>critical controls and displays in an EW environment</u>

	<u>Controls</u>	A/A Mode	A/G Mode
a. b. c.	Chaff/Flare Disp. Switch Radar Elevation Switch HARM Seq./FLIR/Raid	35% 25% 20&	30% 10% 35% 10%
d. e. f.	Throttle Designator Cont. Weapon Select Switch Weapon Release Switch	15% 15% -	10% -% 10%

Displays

a.	ALR-67 with HUD	60%	55%
	b. HUD displays	35%	45%
	c. Radar Displays	25%	15%
	d. EW displays	20%	20%
	e. ALQ-126	20%	25%
	f. ALE-39	20	20%
	g. HARM display	15%	15%
	f. Stores display	10%	10%

10. QUESTION 14: Identify the <u>frequency of use of the radar</u> modes in the A/A Master Mode

<u>Mode</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely</u>
a. Single Target Track (STT)	85%	15%	_
b. Range While Search (RWS)	85%	10%	5%
c. Non-Coop Target Recog. (NCTR)	60%	35%	5%
d. Elect Count-Count Meas. (ECCM)	60%	25%	15%
e. ACM Boresight (BST)	55%	30%	15%
f. Auto Acquisition (AACQ)	50%	45%	5%
g. ACM Vertical Acquisition (VACQ)	30%	65%	5%
h. Raid	25%	50%	25%
i. ACM Wide Acquisition (WACQ)	20%	45%	35%
j. Gun Acquisition (GACQ)	15%	65%	20%
k. Track While Scan (TWS)	10%	75%	15%
1. Velocity Search (VS)	-	15%	85%

QUESTION 14 (Continued)

11. QUESTION 15: Identify the <u>frequency of use of the FLIR</u> modes when integrated with radar available in the A/A Master Mode

	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	Rarely
a.	Velocity Vector Slaved (VVSLV)	50%	50%	-
b.	Radar LOS Slaved (RRSLV)	50%	50%	-
c.	FLIR Autotrack	44%	50%	6%
d.	Radar Offset LOS Slaved	6%	38%	56%
e.	Inertial LOS Slaved	6%	25%	69%

Note: Four pilots indicated they had never used FLIR.

12. QUESTION 16: Identify the <u>frequency of use of the FLIR</u> modes when integrated with the radar available in the A/G Master Mode

<u>Mode</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	Rarely
a. Doppler Beam Sharpened Patch (EXP2)	65%	35%	_
b. Air-to-Ground Ranging (AGR)	65%	30%	_
c. Real Beam Ground Map (MAP)	50%	40%	10%
d. Doppler Beam Sharpened Sector EXP1	35%	50%	15%
e. Medium Res. Syn. Aperture (EXP 3)	35%	50%	15%
f. Sea Surface Search (SEA)	26%	53%	21%
g. Ground Moving Target (GMT)	10%	60%	30%
h. Precision Velocity Update (PVU)	10%	35%	55%
i. Terrain Avoidance (TA)	_	5%	95%

13. QUESTION 17: Identify the <u>pilot skills most likely to deteriorate with lack of practice</u>.

a.	Throttle Designator Control operations	50%
b.	A/A, A/G and general FLIR operations	45%
c.	A/A targeting, radar setups	40%
d.	HARM/SHRIKE/WALLEYE delivery	35%
e.	Use of the Radar Elevation Switch	30%
f.	Use of the Weapon Select Switch	20%
g.	Use of the Chaff/Flare Dispenser Switch	20%

14. QUESTION 18: What <u>training capabilities should be required</u> of a HOTAS deployable part task trainer?

a.	HARM/WALLEYE delivery	70%
b.	A/A targeting/radar sorting	40%
c.	A/A missions against all types of bogeys	35%
d.	FLIR sequences	25%
e.	A/G weapons sequences/maneuvers	25%

APPENDIX C

TRAINER TASK DESCRIPTION MATRIX

References

F-18 Pilot Objectives Hierarchy Report, 6/30/88 - Primary source for tasks

MDC B0528, Operation of F/A-18 Avionics Subsystems with 87X-0FPs, 3/1/88, Primary Source of Technical Information

A1-F18AC-NFM-100/(c), Supplemental NATOPS · Supplemental source of Technical Information

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.0	PERFORM AIR-TO-GROUND TACTICS	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; single/multi-plane flight; all weapons/configuration available; day/night; IMC/VMC condition		Aircraft flight dynamics, Mission Computer function, Command Launch Computer function MUD, DDI, HI, HOTAS functions	H G F
1:1	 PERFORM A/G COMBAT CHECKS 	 Sim/Aircraft equipped with A/G Weapons			E E
1.1.1	 SET UP COCKPIT FOR A/G WEAPON DELIVERY				
1.1.1.1			Master Arm Panel with switches L-DDI-Store Management Display		
1.1.1.2	Activate Master Arm Switch		Master Arm Switch		
1.1.1.3	 Check status of A/G weapons		 L-DDI-Stores Format Displays		
1.1.1.4	Set up ECM equipment	Sim/Aircraft equipped with ECM equipment	Sensor control panel with switches	ALG-126B Countermeasure Set functions ALE-39 Dispensing Set functions ALR-67 Radar Warning Receiver (RMR) functions	High
1.2	 NAVIGATE TO TARGET 	Sim/Aircraft airborne; operate INS, Radar. day/night; IMC/VMC conditions			
1.2.1	 PERFORM VISUAL NAVIGATION 	Sim/Aircraft on preplanned DR route	HUD - Navigation display HI-HSI display, MAP display	Visual geographic area with Landmarks, targets	High
1.2.1.1	 Interpret MUD and HSI displays				
1.2.1.2	 Assign TDC to HI to slew map 		Sensor Control Switch on control stick, TDC on throttles		
1.2.2	PERFORM RADAR NAVIGATION	Sim/Aircraft Airborne, Operable A/G radar		Digital radar landmass for selected geographical area	Medium
1.2.2.1	Turn on radar		Sensor Control Panel - Radar		

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.2.2.2	Select A/G radar operation		SURF Switch on radar format - R.DDI - Map format		. _
1.2.2.3	 .2.2.3 Assign TDC to radar 	Operable MOTAS system	 Sensor Control Switch TDC		
1.2.2.4	Select Alternate A/G radar modes as required		R.DDI - MAP, EXPI, EXP2, EXP3 SEA, GMT - display formats		
1.2.2.5	Change gain, beam, antenna elevating range scale, azimuth scan as necessary			A/G radar functions	. _
1.2.2.6	 Interpret displays and symbology 				- — —
1.2.3	OPERATE FLIR	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; equipped with FLIR pod mounted sensor; FLIR type targets available	-	Infrared targets in simulated environment	Medium
1.2.3.1	Turn on FLIR power		 Sensor control panel - FLIR Switch		
1.2.3.2	Select FLIR Display		 DDI - FLIR button 		
1.2.3.3	Assign TDC to FLIR		 Sensor Control Switch 		
1.2.3.4	1.2.3.4 Command FLIR to search		i DDI - VVSLV display Cage/Uncage Switch		

NUMBER	TASK		CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.2.3.5	Select options as desired		DDI - Displays HUO - FLIR reticle display		
1.2.3.6	 Designate FLIR target -				
1.2.3.6.1	1.2.3.6.1 Reposition FLIR LOS 		TDC HUD - display		
1.2.3.6.2	1.2.3.6.2 Acquire target		 Sensor Control Switch DDI - FLIR display	A/G radar functions	
1.2.3.7	Designate new target/aim point		TDC DDI - FLIR display		
1.3	DESIGNATE OAP/TARGET	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; in target area- within range of on-board sensor	 R.DDI · Sensor displays HUD · Navigation displays		
1.3.1	 PERFORM VISUAL DETECTION/ DESIGNATION	Sim/Aircraft within visual sighting range Conditions conducive to visual detection		Visual environment with targets available	. — — - 4g
1.3.2	PERFORM RADAR DETECTION/ DESIGNATION	Sim/Aircraft Airborne with A/G radar capability; targets within radar range; suitable for radar detection	R.DDI - Radar displays HUD TDC	Radar landmass environment with radar targets	
1.3.3	PERFORM FLIR DETECTION/ DESIGNATION 	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; target and environment suitable for FLIR	R.DDI - FLIR displays FLIR FOV Switch on throttle HUD	FLIR pod capability	Medium

Target being illuminated by airborne or R.DDI - LST/CAM Displays LST pod capability ground designation MUD - LST displays
DI · Radar displays
t Airborne; Configured for R.DDI - Radar displays Data link environment etection HUD
Airborne; targets suitable L-DDI-Walleye displays Walleye visual environment aircraft configured with HUD HUD AWW-9. Data Link Pod Required
Sim/Aircraft Airborne configured for L.DDI - Maverick format Suitable targets available Maverick delivery displays Laser designation of target

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.5	PERFORM HARM DELIVERY	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; within range of enemy ground emitters. Aircraft configured with HARM missiles		Visual/Radar geographical area	6 2
1.5.1	SELECT HARM OPTIONS				
1.5.1.1	Select Pre-Briefed mode (PB)		 L.DD] - Stores Format(PB Mode) TOO (Mode), (SP Mode)		
			Sensor Switch TDC		 -
1.5.1.2	Select Target.of-Opportunity Mode (TOO)		·		
1.5.1.3	 Select Self Protect (SP)/Pullback (PLBK) Mode				
1.5.2	ASSIGN TDC TO HUD				
1.5.3	CHECK STATUS OF WEAPONS		 L.DDI-Stores Format		
1.5.4	PERFORM HARM SEQUENCE FOR ALTERNATE		HARM Sequence Switch on Throttle		
1.5.5	SELECT PRIORITY HARM FOR DELIVERY				
1.5.6	PERFORM PRE-BRIEFED (PB) HARM	Pre-Planned Target	 Sensor Switch TDC HI with HSI display	HARM seeker sensor functions	H

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.5.6.1	Assign TDC to Horizontal Indicato (HI)		L.DDI - HARM PB format HUD - PB Mode display		
1.5.6.2	Enter Target Number		 Up Font Control (UFC)		
1.5.6.3					
1.5.6.3.1	1.5.6.3.1 Select A/C Pullup		HUD - Pullup Display		
1.5.6.3.2	 1.5.6.3.2 Select HARM Pullup 		HUD · Pullup Display		
1.5.6.4	 .5.6.4 Confirm Target 	 Target acquired. Conditions ready for Launch			
1.5.6.5	 Activate Weapon Release button - -		 Weapon Release button on Control Stick		
1.5.6.6	 Perform pullup maneuver				
1.5.6.7	 Observe HARM delivery to target 				
1.5.7	 PERFORM TOO HARM DELIVERY DELIVERY	Sim/Aircraft Airborne. Target detected and designated. Aircraft in vicinity of target.			.н ер
1.5.7.1	1.5.7.1 Assign TDC to HARM		 TDC Sensor Control Switch		

NUMBER		CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIRENENTS	PRIORITY
1.5.7.2	Select MARM mode		L.DDI - Stores Format Display		
1.5.7.3	Select HARM TOO Mode		DDI - HARM Display HUD - HARM TOO Format		
1.5.7.4	Interpret display for priority target			HARM sensor seeker function	
1.5.7.5	Perform HARM sequencing for alternate targets		HARM Sequence Switch on Throttle		.
1.5.7.6	Reselect priority target				
1.5.7.7	1.5.7.7 Enter Class and type of target		DDI displays and DDI buttons		. —
1.5.7.8	 Hand off priority target to missile 		Cage/Uncage Switch on Control Stick		
1.5.7.9	1.5.7.9 Navigate to within range of target		 HI-HSI format 		
1.5.7.10	1.5.7.10 Acquire Aimpoint				
1.5.7.11	1.5.7.11 Determine target within launch				- -
1.5.7.12	1.5.7.12 Launch HARM		 Weapons Release Switch 		
1.5.7.13	1.5.7.13 Repeat taunch procedure				

NC S	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.5.8	PERFORM SELF PROTECT (SP)/PULLBACK Sim/Aircraft (PLBK) DELIVERY HARM. Hosti	Sim/Aircraft Airborne configured with HARM. Hostile environment threat detected		Hostile environment - active AAA and/or SAM sites	Hg:
1.5.8.1	Recognize Self-Protect Threat		RWR displays and tones L.DDI - Stores Format (HARM), SP Format HUD - SP HARM mode display	RWR Functions	
1.5.8.2	Sequence to other Self-Protected Targets		HARM Sequence Switch DDI - HARM delivery display		
1.5.8.3	Return to highest priority threats indicated on Radar Warning Receiver (RWR)		Reset button on DDI/SP format display		
1.5.8.4	Launch HARM		Weapons Release button on Control Stick		
1.5.8.5	 Recognize Pullback Threat 				
1.5.8.6	 Launch HARM 				
1.6	 PERFORM WALLEYE DELIVERY 	Sim/Aircraft Airborne. Target appropriate for Walleye. Aircraft configured with Walleye missiles, Day, VMC conditions		Visual environment with contrast -ing targets, suitable for Walleye detection and lock-on	MO
1.6.1	SELECT OPTIONS		L.DDI - Stores Format		
1.6.1.1	Select Walleye I		DD1 - Walleye 1 format display and buttons HUD - Walleye 1 symbology		

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.6.1.2	Select Walleye ER/DL		DD] - Walleye ER/DL format display HUD - Walleye ER/DL format display		
1.6.2	TURN ON A/G MASTER MODE		Master Mode Panel		
1.6.3	TURN ON MASTER ARM		Master Arm Switch		
1.6.4	PERFORM WALLEYE I DELIVERY		TDC Sensor Control Switch		
1.6.4.1	Uncage Missile		 Cage/Uncage Switch on throttle		
1.6.4.2	Acquire Target				
1.6.4.3	Insure missile lock on to target				
1.6.4.4	Launch Missile		 Weapon Release Switch		
1.6.5	 PERFORM SINGLE AIRCRAFT WALLEYE ER/ Sim/Aircraft DL DELIVERY	? '=	Airborne; programed for data L.DDI · Walleye ER/DL Weapons /; in range of target; and Pod format ith Walleye I, Day, VMC TDC Cage/Uncage Switch	Data Link Pod functions	**
	 Launch procedures same as Walleye 1 		 HUD - Same as for Walleye I Sensor Control Switch		- -

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.6.6	PERFORM SECTION ER/DL DELIVERY Two Sim/A to serve Launch procedures same as Walleye I as contro Controller aircraft guides missile of target after launch	PERFORM SECTION ER/DL DELIVERY Two Sim/Aircraft Airborne; one aircraft to serve as delivery aircraft, the other Launch procedures same as Walleye I as controller (pod) aircraft. In range controller aircraft guides missile of target	Same as above	Two aircraft functions, with programmed data link	<u> </u>
1.7	PERFROM MAVERICK DELIVERY	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; in target vicinity Maverick delivery appropriate (Laser designation)		Visual environment Laser target designation funct- ions. Simulated Laser Spot tracker (LST) pod	<u>ş</u>
1.7.1	TURN ON A/G MASTER MODE		 Master Mode Panel		
1.7.2	TURN ON MASTER ARM		 Master Arm Switch Sensor Control Panel		
1.7.3	SELECT MAVERICK MISSILE		L.DDI - Maverick Video Format R.DDI - Radar display		
1.7.4	DESIGNATE TARGET	Laser-Detector-Iracker (LDI) capability	HUD - Maverick Display		
1.7.4.1	Assign TDC to Maverick for scanning mode		Sensor Control Switch TDC		
1.7.4.2	Slave Maverick to target				
1.7.4.2.1	 1.7.4.2.1 Depress Cage/Uncage Switch		 Cage/Uncage Switch		
1.7.4.3	1.7.4.3 Perform target lock.on				
1.7.4.3.1	 1.7.4.3.1 Depress TDC				

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
1.7.5	MANEUVER AIRCRAFT FOR LAUNCH CRITERIA				
1.7.6	LAUNCH MAVERICK		 Weapons Release Button		
1.7.7	 REPEAT LAUNCH PROCEDURE 				
8:1	PERFORM STRAFING	 Sim/Aircraft Airborne; target detected and designated; situation appropriate for gun		Gun mode capability, visual environment with appropriate targets	,
1.8.1	SELECT GUN OPTION		L.DDI - Store management display button		
1.8.2	SELECT MODE OF OPERATION, CCIP OR MANUAL 		L.DDI - Mode Button HUD - CCIP or Manual mode gun display		
1.8.3	 MANEUVER AIRCRAFT TO POSITION RETICLE ON TARGET		HUD - Gun display		
1.8.4	FIRE GUN		Trigger Switch on Control		
1.8.5	 PERFORM BREAKAWAY/PULLUP MANEUVER		HUD - Gun Display		-

NUMBER	TASK	COMDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
°.0 2.0	PERFORM AIR-TO-AIR TACTICS	Sim/Aircraft mission ready aircraft armed with AIM-7, AIM-9 and Gun. Single/multi plane flight		A/A visual/radar environment, maneuvering targets, Mission Computer functions, aircraft flight dynamics, Stores Management set functions	£
2.1	PERFORM PRE-A/A COMBAT CHECKS				
2.1.1	SET-UP COCKPIT FOR A/A WEAPONS DELIVERY				
2.1.1.1	Turn on radar		 Sensor control panel - Radar Switch		
2.1.1.2	Turn on A/A Master Mode		A/A Master Mode Switch or A/A Weapon Select Switch on Control Stick R-DDI - Radar display for selected weapons		
2.1.1.3	 Perform missile checks 	Sim/Aircraft armed with AIM-7 and AIM-9 missiles	 L.DD] - Stores format		
2.1.1.4	 Set up ECM Equipment 	Sim/Aircraft ECM equipment installed	 Sensor Control Panel with Switches	ALQ-1268 Countermeasure Set Functions	
2.1.1.5	Check radar for A/A mission 		 R.DDI · Radar Display modes Radar Push button controls or TDC	A/A Radar Environment	

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
2.1.1.6	Set up data link	Sim/Aircraft with standard data link equipment installed		Ground or air data link capability	<u> </u>
2.2	PERFORM MEDIUM RANGE INTERCEPT				High
2.2.1	 PERFORM A/A TARGET SEARCH 	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; medium range targets available	 HUD - Navigation displays R.DDI - Radar displays	A/A environment	H dg
2.2.1.1	Operate radar in search	A/A environment; operable A/A radar	Sensor control switch	A/A radar environment with maneuvering targets	.
2.2.1.1.1	2.2.1.1.1 Select radar modes		R.DDI - Radar Modes Displays- RUS, VS, TWS, ACM, GACO, STT RAID, AACQ, NCTR, ECCM	A/A Radar Capability	
2.2.1.1.2	2.2.1.1.2 Change Channels 	 Various threat situations require change R.DDI · Push button in radar channel 	R.DDI - Push button 		
2.2.1.1.3	2.2.1.1.3 Select silent options	Various threat situations; tactical situations; requires use of silent options	R.DDI - Push Button TDC	Maneuvering Targets	**
2.2.2	 INTERPRET SEARCH DISPLAYS 	Sparrow/Sidewinder search display on DDI R.DDI · Radar search display	R.DDI - Radar search display HUD		High High
2.2.2.1	Identify cues/symbology in search 		R.DD1 HUD		.
2.2.2.2	 Identify targets 		 R.DD1 HUD	 A/A environment, maneuvering targets	

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
2.2.3	PERFORM RADAR TARGET ACQUISITION	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; targets within range	R.DDI - Radar Display HUD		# # #
2.2.3.1	 Interpret track display 				
2.2.3.2	 Perform target lock-on 				· — –
2.2.3.3	 Respond to acquisition track				
2.2.4	 FLY INTERCEPT PROFILE		 R.DDI - Radar Display umm	 Air-to-air threat environment 	High
2.2.4.1	2.2.4.1 Perform intercept approach phase				- -
2.2.4.1.1	2.2.4.1.1 Select tactics				
2.2.4.1.2	2.2.4.1.2 Turn on Master Arm		Master Arm switch		
2.2.4.2	2.2.4.2 Perform intercept attack phase	 Radar lock-on and tracking target -			High
2.2.4.2.1	2.2.4.2.1 Select intercept tactics				
2.2.4.2.2	2.2.4.2.2 Perform head on attack 	 			
2.2.4.2.3	.2.4.2.3 Perform head on reattack	 Situation appropriate for reattack 			
2.2.4.2.4	2.2.4.2.4 Perform forward quarter attack	 Radar locked-on and tracking; forward quarter aspect.			
2.2.4.2.5	1 2.2.4.2.5 Perform forward quarter reattack	 Situation appropriate for reattack			

NUMBER	TASK	COMDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
2.2.4.2.6	2.2.4.2.6 Perform beam attack	Beam Aspect			
2.2.4.2.7	2.2.4.2.7 Perform beam attack reattack	 Situation appropriate for beam reattack			
2.2.4.2.8	 2.2.4.2.8 Perform rear quarter attack 	Tracking target in rear quarter		 -	
2.2.4.2.9	2.2.4.2.9 Perform stern attack	 Tracking target in stern quadrant 			
2.2.4.2.10	2.2.4.2.10 Perform VID	 Requirement exists for visual identification of target 		 Target in visual environment 	-
2.2.4.2.11	2.2.4.2.11 Perform data link intercept	 Data link pod installed and operational 		 Data link pod functions 	MO -
2.3	 PERFORM A/A WEAPONS DELIVERY				
2.3.1	 PERFORM AIM-7 (SPARROW) LAUNCH 	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; target acquired on radar or visually; target confirmed as threat; aircraft configured with AIM-7 missiles		Visual air-to-air environment with threat aircraft 2.3 miles visibility	
2.3.1.1	 Set up weapon system				-
2.3.1.1.1	2.3.1.1.1 Select AIM-7 missile		Weapon Select Switch - on control stick L.DDI - AIM-7 display R.DDI - Radar display	SMS functions MC functions 	-
2.3.1.1.2	2.3.1.1.2 Acquire target 		HUD - Sparrow Format, Steering Displays	- 	-

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
2.3.1.1.3	2.3.1.1.3 Follow steering dot on HUD	Target within missile range			
2.3.1.2	Perform final attack steering		HUD - Steering display R.DDI - Radar display (STI)		
2.3.1.2.1	2.3.1.2.1 Verify target parameters (range, velocity)	No radar jamming encountered	 HUD · SHOOT display 		.
2.3.1.3	Initiate AIM-7 missile taunch		Trigger - on control stick SHOOT cue on HUD and DDI display	Targets in air·to-air environment	H. 99
2.3.1.3.1	2.3.1.3.1 Turn on Master Arm Switch		 Master Arm Switch 		
2.3.1.3.2	2.3.1.3.2 Verify taunch parameters		 RUD - Display R.DDI - Radar display - STT mode	_ ~~	-
2.3.1.3.3	2.3.1.3.3 Identify cockpit cues for in- envelope verification. SHOOT cue on				
2.3.1.3.4	2.3.1.3.4 Launch AIM-7		 Trigger switch 		
2.3.1.3.5	2.3.1.3.5 Maintain post-launch guidance			·	
2.3.1.3.6	2.3.1.3.6 Sequence to next weapon		Weapon Select Switch		<u></u>
2.3.1.4	Assess weapon effects			 Hit, miss distance Missile in range, etc.	- Medium

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
2.3.2	PERFORM AIM-9 (SIDEWINDER) LAUNCH	Sim/Aircraft airborne; final phase of Sidewinder attack; VMC; aircraft configured with AIM-9 missiles		Visual air-to-air environment target aircraft emitting IR energy	
2.3.2.1	Set up weapon system				
2.3.2.1.1	Select AIM-9 missile		Heapon Select Switch L.DDI-AIM-9 Stores Format R.DDI-Radar displays		
2.3.2.1.2	 Turn on Master Arm Switch		Master Arm Switch		
2.3.2.2.	 Perform seeker head/target lock·on 		····		
2.3.2.2.1	 Perform radar slaved lock·on 		 R.DD1 - Radar Displays HUD - Steering displays	 Aurel tone indication - AIM-9 missile	~ — — -
2.3.2.2.1.1	2.3.2.2.1.1 Identify aural indications		 Aural tones - AIM-9 -	AIM-9 audio tone capability	·
2.3.2.2.2	 Perform boresight lock-on 	,	 R.DDI - Boresight display HUD - Steering displays Caae/Uncade Switch (Boresiaht		
2.3.2.2.1	2.3.2.2.2.1 Identify aural indications 		lock-on)		
	-		_	-	-

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
2.3.2.3.1	Fly steering dot to maintain target		HUD display		
2.3.2.4	Initiate AIM-9 Launch		Trigger - on control switch	Targets in air-to-air environment	H igh
2.3.2.4.1	Sequence to next weapon				
2.3.2.5	Assess weapon effects			 Kit, miss distance, missile in renge	Medium
2.3.3	PERFORM GUN ATTACK	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; close visual contact with enemy aircraft; gun capable		 Visual air-to-air environment with enemy aircraft targets	, Co
2.3.3.1	Set up weapon system	Full range of gun options available	Weapon Select Switch HUD - Gun display L.DDI - Stores Format display R.DDI - Radar display		
2.3.3.1.1	Select alternate gun modes		L.DDI - Gun mode options Weapon Select Switch		
2.3.3.1.2	Master Arm Switch to ARM		Master Arm Switch		
2.3.3.2	Track tanget		Cage/Uncage Switch HUD - Reticle displays, based on mode selection R.DDI - Radar displays (RWS mode)		

NUMBER	TASK	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.3 Ac	2.3.3.3 Activate gun Sim/Aircra	 t configured with 20 mm gun Trigger on control stick		<u>:</u> -
2.3.3.4 As	 Assess weapon effects	 	 Hit and/or miss distance	

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.0	PERFORM DEFENSIVE TACTICS	Sim/Aircraft equipped with ECM/ECCM equipment; with/without MARM		AA/AAA/SAM threat environment ALQ-1268 Countermeasures Set	High
	Reference: A1-F18AC-NFM-100/(C) Supplemental NATOPS			Functions ALR-67 Radar Warning Receiver Functions ALE-39 Countermeasures Dispensing Set Command Launch Computer Function	
3.1	SET UP ECM EQUIPMENT	 Sim/Aircraft equipped with ALQ-126B Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) set			
3.1.1	SET UP STAND BY MODE		Dispenser/ECM Control Panel,		
3.1.2	SET UP RECEIVE MODE		ECM Mode Knob Receive Light Communications Panel		
3.1.3	SET UP REPEAT/TRANSIT MODE		ECM Mode Knob ECM Warning Lights	Threat radar environment	
3.1.4	 SET UP RADAR WARNING RECEIVER (RWR) Sim/Aircraft RWR equipment	 Sim/Aircraft equipped with ALR-67 RWR equipment 	Control Indicator Azimith Indicators	RWR Capability	High
3.1.4.1	 Turn on power 		Power Button		
3.1.4.2	Check audio volume 		Audio Control Headset		

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.1.4.3	Check threat warning lights		Warning/Caution Advisory Panel		-
3.1.5	SET UP DISPENSER	Sim/Aircraft equipped with ALE-39 Countermeasures dispensing set		ALE-39 dispensing set capabilities	 High
3.1.5.1	Select options	Chaff, flare, jammer equipment	 Dispenser/ECM Control Panel -		
3.1.5.2.1	Select desired decoy		 Payload Select Knob 		
3.1.5.2.2	Select Mode		Mode Switch		
3.2	 COUNTER THREATS -	Sim/Aircraft airborne; visual and aural threats received			H H B
3.2.1	 IDENTIFY THREATS VIA COCKPIT VISUAL Visual AA CUES	Visual AA threat cues received		Visual AA threat environment	
3.2.1.1	 Identify bomber threats 	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; bomber threat received	DDI - Radar Displays	Visual/Radar air-to-air environment with bomber threats	
3.2.1.2	Identify fighter attack threats 	Sim/Aircraft airborne; fighter attack threats received	 DDI - Radar Displays 	Enemy fighter attack environment	
3.2.1.3	 Identify air-to-air missile threats Sim/Aircraft airborne; incoming A/A 	Sim/Aircraft airborne; incoming A/A missiles threat received	 DDJ • Radar Displays RWR • Display and aural indications	Enemy A/A missile environment	
3.2.1.4	 Identify land based surface-to-air threats 	 Sim/Aircraft Airborne; AAA/SAM visual cockpit threat received 	 DDI • Redar Displays RWR • Threat displays, aural indications	AAA/SAM threat environment	

PRIORITY				 -						
SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	Surface to air missile environment	Aural threat environment	 AA aural threat environment 	 Enemy fighter attack environment 	 Enemy A/A missile environment 	 AAA/SAM threat environment	Surface to air missile threat environment	A/A visual threat environment	 Bomber aircraft in visual environment	 Fighter attack aircraft in Visual environment
CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	Radar DisplaysThreat Displays; aural indications	 Threat displays aural tone indications 	i - Radar Displays ? - Aural indications	i - Radar Displays ? - Aural indications	i - Radar Displays i - Aural indications	: Radar Displays ? - Aural indications	Radar DisplaysAural indications			
8 -	100 F	- - -	- 100 <u>- 1</u>	4 00 I	DD I	100 R	- <u>8</u> -			
COMDITIONS	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; surface ship to air missile threat cues received	 Sim/Aircraft Airborne; aural AA threat cues	 AA aural threats received 	 Enemy fighter attack aural cues received DDI 	 Incoming A/A aural threat cues received 	 Identify land based surface-to-air AAA/SAM aural threat cues received threats	 Surface ship to air missile threat cues received	 A/A threats cues received	 Sim/Aircraft airborne; bomber threats sighted	 Sim/Aircraft Airborne; fighter attack threats visually sighted
TASK	Identify naval surface to air threats	IDENTIFY THREATS VIA AURAL CUES	 Identify bomber threats	Identify fighter attack threats	 Identify air-to-air missile threats Incoming	 Identify land based surface.to-air threats	 Identify Naval surface-to-air threats	 IDENTIFY THREATS VIA EXTERNAL CUES A/A threats cues received 	Identify bomber threats	Identify fighter attack threats
NUMBER	3.2.1.5	3.2.2	3.2.2.1	3.2.2.2	3.2.2.3	3.2.2.4	3.2.2.5	3.2.3	3.2.3.1	3.2.3.2

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.2.3.3	Identify air-to-air missile threats Sim/Aircra	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; A/A missile threats visually sighted		Incoming A/A missiles threat visual environment	
3.2.3.4	 Identify land based surface-to-air threats	 Identify land based surface-to-air AAA/SAM threat cures visually received threats		AAA/SAM visual threat environment	
3.2.3.5	Identify Naval surface to air threats	Naval Surface to air threats visually received		Neval ship with visual missile threat environment	
3.2.4	RESPOND TO AIR-TO-AIR THREAT	Threat identified target in sight if possible		Air-to-Air missile threat environment	 # fg;#
3.2.4.1	Select counter tactics	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; visual and aural threats received	 DDI - Radar Display RWR - Aural tone threat indications	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
3.2.4.2	Counter IR Missile threat	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; equipped with ALQ-126B Electronic Countermeasures equipment; ALE-39 Dispensing Set; ALR-67, RWR equipment		ECM/ECCM capability	
3.2.4.2.1	 Perform defensive maneuvers	IR missile threat identified; visual and aural cues received		Air-to-Air visual environment with missile threats	
3.2.4.2.2	Perform ECM	IN missile threat identified; visual and Dispenser/ECM Control Panel aural cues received; ECM equipment RWR Indicator operable	 Dispenser/ECM Control Panel RWR Indicator ECM Warning Light	ECM, ECCM capability 	

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.2.4.2.2.1	3.2.4.2.2.1 Dispense Chaff/Flares	IR missile threat identified; missile in Dispense/ECM Control Panel sight if possible; aircraft equipped with Master Arm Switch chaff/flares Flare/Chaff Dispense Switc	Dispense/ECM Control Panel IR missile envir Master Arm Switch air-to-air envir Flare/Chaff Dispense Switch on flare capability Throttle	IR missile environment visual air-to-air environment chaff/ flare capability	
3.2.4.3	Counter radar guided missile threat Visual and	Visual and aural threat cues received	Control Indicator Azimith Indicator RWR DDI - Radar Display	Radar guided missile threat environment	
3.2.4.3.1	Perform defensive maneuvers	Radar guided missile threat identified; visual and aural threat cues received	Dispenser/ECM Control Panel RWR - with aural indicators ECM warning lights	Visual air-to-air environment With missile threats	-
3.2.4.3.2	 Perform ECM	ECM equipment operable		ECM, ECCM capability	
3.2.4.3.2.1	3.2.4.3.2.1 Dispense Chaff/Flares	Sim/Aircraft equipped with Chaff/Flares	Dispenser/ECM Control Panel Master Arm Switch Flare/Chaff Dispense Switch on throttle	Chaff/Flare capabiltiy	
3.2.4.4	Counter gun threat	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; visual threat cues received; aircraft equipped with 20MM gun		Threat aircraft in air-to-air environment	#edical
3.2.4.4.1	Perform defensive maneuvers	Gun threat identified; visual and aural threat cues received		Visual air-to-air ACM environment	- -
3.2.4.4.2	Perform ECM	Threat identified; aircraft equipped with Control Indicator, Azimith Ind ECM, ECCM Capability ECM equipment RWR	i Control Indicator, Azimith Ind RWR DDI - Radar Display	ECM, ECCM Capability	

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.2.4.4.2.1	3.2.4.2.1 Dispense Chaff/Flares	Sim/Aircraft equipped with Chaff/Flares	Dispenser/ECM Control Panel Master Arm Switch Flare/Chaff Dispense Switch on throttle	Chaff/Flare capability	
3.2.5	COUNTER AAA THREAT	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; visual and aural threat cues received from land-based and/or shipboard AAA sites		Land-based and/or shipboard AAA threat sites in geographic environment	
3.2.5.1	identify AAA threat	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; equipped with ALQ-126B Electronic Countermeasures equipment; ALE-39 Dispensing Set; ALR-67 RWR equipment	DDI - Radar Display RWR - Visual and aural warning indications	ECM/ECCM capability	-
3.2.5.1.1	 Identify threat via cockpit visual AAA threats cues	AAA threats received	DD] - Radar Display RWR - Visual AAA indications		
3.2.5.1.2	 Identify threat via cockpit aural cues	AAA threats received	RWR · Aural AAA indications Pilot headset		
3.2.5.1.3	 Identify threat via external visual AAA threats cues	AAA threats received		Visual AAA threat environment	
3.2.5.2	Respond to AAA threat	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; visual and aural threat cues received from land based and/or shipboard AAA sites			. — —
3.2.5.2.1	 Select counter tactics			- -	_

NUMBER	TASK	COMDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.2.5.2.2	Perform counter to AAA threat	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; AAA threat determined; site/tracer in sight; visual and aural threat cues received from AAA sites.			
3.2.5.2.1	 Perform defensive maneuvering	 Evasive aircraft maneuvers 		 Visual AAA environment	-
3.2.5.2.2.2	Perform ECM	 AAA threat received; visual and aural threat cues received; ECM equipment operable 	DDI - Radar Display RWR - Visual and Aural threat 		-
2.2.2.1	3.2.5.2.2.1 Dispense Chaff/Flares	Sim/Aircraft equipped with Chaff/Flare equipment	Flare/Chaff Switch on throttle AAA Visual enviornment Dispense button on ECM Control Panel. ECM Dispense Button under left Canopy. Dispenser/ ECM Control Panel. Master Arm	AAA Visual enviornment	
3.2.5.2.3	Assess results of counter to AAA threat				
	COUNTER SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE (SAM) THREATS	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; visual and aural		SAM threat environment	. н е
3.2.6.1	Identify SAM threats	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; equipped with ALG-126B Electronic Countermeasure equipment; ALE-39 Dispensing Set; ALR-67, RWR equipment	DDI - Radar Display RWR - Visual and Aural indications	ECM/ECCM capability	

NUMBER	TASK	CONDITIONS	CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.2.6.1.1	Identify SAM threat via cockpit visual cues	SAM threats received	DDI - Radar Display RWR - Visual Indications	SAM threat environment	
3.2.6.1.2		Sim/Aircraft Airborne; aural SAM threat cues received	RWR - Aural indications Pilot Headset		
3.2.6.1.3	 Identify SAM threat via external visual cues	 Sim/Aircraft Airborne; visual SAM threat cues received; SAM threat in sight		Visual SAM threat environment	
3.2.6.2	Respond to SAM threat	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; in threat environment with visual and/or aural SAM threat cues received			
3.2.6.2.1	Select Counter tactics				
3.2.6.2.2	 Perform Counter to SAM threat 	 Sim/Aircraft Airborne; SAM threat in Sight or direction/proximity identified by visual and aural SAM threat cues.	DDI - Radar Display RWR - Visual and aural indications	Visual SAM threat environment	
3.2.6.2.2.1	 Perform aircraft maneuvering	 Evasive aircraft maneuvers -			
3.2.6.2.2.2	Perform ECM	SAM threat identified; visual and aural cues received; ECM equipment operable	DDI - Radar Display RWR - Visual and aural indications Control Indicator Azimuth Indicator		
3.2.6.2.2.2.1	3.2.6.2.2.2.1 Dispense Chaff/Flares 	Sim/Aircraft Airborne; equipped with Chaff/Flare equipment 	 Flare/Chaff Switch on throttle Dispenser/ECM Control Panel		

NUMBER	TASK		CONTROLS/DISPLAYS/INDICATORS	SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
3.2.6.2.2.3	3.2.6.2.2.3 Perform HARM delivery	Sim/Aircraft operational	DDI - HARM display	Airborne; equipped with DOI - HARM display SAM site environment High HARM missiles HUD - HARM display	E E
3.2.6.2.3.1	3.2.6.2.2.3.1 Perform Self Protect/Pullback HARM delivery See task: 1.5.8				
3.2.6.2.2.4	3.2.6.2.2.4 Assess results of counter to SAM threat				-